

Argentina Struggles  
To Calculate DebtShoddy Bookkeeping by Junta Blamed  
For the 'Administrative Nightmare'

By Marilise Simons

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — After four months in office and an international flurry over a near default in interest payments abroad, Argentina's new government is still unable to determine the exact size of breakdown of its foreign debt or how much it is willing to recognize.

Although the country is listed as saving the third-largest foreign debt in the developing world, after Brazil and Mexico, Argentina's previous military regime apparently kept no central records and left behind what government officials and financial experts have described as an "administrative nightmare."

"We still don't know the debt; there were no registers in the central bank," said Bernardo Grinberg, Argentina's finance minister, before leaving Friday night for the United States for debt talks with the International Monetary Fund.

"With most loans," Mr. Grinberg said, "we could not identify the purpose, the amount, the interest or the grace period."

In Argentina's central bank and justice Ministry, more than a hundred officials are searching through stacks of papers piled six feet high. Argentina owed \$6.4 billion abroad when the military came to power in 1976 and an estimated \$45 billion when it stepped down after eight years of rule.

"It is not clear whether we're dealing with the results of massive voting or chaos or both," said Judge Miguel de Castillo, who presides over a court investigation involving as many as 1,500 cases.

The results of several months' (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

polling of creditors could be ready within about a week, said Elias Salama, who is in charge of the debt investigation at the central bank. A full accounting, he added, is not expected until May.

Since the elected government of President Raúl Alfonsín took over in December, it has asked for a six-month suspension of Argentina's foreign debt payments, and it has bargained hard and played for time to gain better repayment terms.

Foreign bankers have recognized that the government needed breathing space not only because of a lack of funds but also to sort out its books.

"We ourselves and the new government underestimated the mess here," said the vice president of a large U.S. bank who asked not to be named.

The banks were drawn ever deeper into the Argentine morass,

he said, partly because "we were always reading information more than 12 months old and inaccurate."

Officials said the maze included the debts of Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales, the state-owned oil company and the nation's largest debtor, as well as the military industries that employ 40,000 people and have been managed by the military for 40 years.

"We believe the military ran up some debts which may not exist or never entered the country," said a financial expert. "They had no traditional accounting principles and no external auditing." He declined to give details "before completion of our report."

He said the last military junta had appointed a commission to investigate (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Pope John Paul II flanked by William A. Wilson, the first U.S. ambassador to the Vatican in 117 years, and his wife, Elizabeth. The ambassador presented his credentials Monday.

Pope Reshuffles Positions in Vatican;  
Secretary of State Given Wide Powers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II announced Monday a major reshuffle in the government of the Roman Catholic Church, delegating new power to his secretary of state and placing a black African cardinal in a key position.

Vatican sources said it was the first time in memory that a pope had made such a sweeping series of changes at the same time.

The pope delegated wide responsibility to Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, 69, the Vatican secretary of state, to act as his prime minister in issues relating to the city state, which has had annual budget deficits of about \$30 million recently.

Cardinal Bernardin Gantin of Dahomey became the first black African to head a Vatican congregation. He will be prefect for the Sacred Congregation of Bishops, in charge of all prelates except in countries where missionaries are sent.

Cardinal Gantin, 62, had been president of the Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace and of the Pontifical Council for the Church, which coordinates church relief services worldwide.

With his new power, Cardinal Casaroli will be able to exercise more control over the Vatican bank, which Italian authorities have said was partly responsible for the collapse of the Banco Ambrosiano in 1982. The Vatican has denied responsibility.

Informed church sources said Cardinal Casaroli's new authority would diminish the role of Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus, 62, an American who is president of the Vatican bank.

Cardinal Sebastiano Baggio was named head of the Vatican administration. The announcement said Archbishop Marcinkus will remain as the No. 2 man in that department. His post had traditionally been held by a cardinal, and at the time of his appointment in September 1981, Vatican sources said he was in line to become a cardinal.

Cardinal Casaroli already nominally oversaw the governing of the Vatican City through various posts he held. The church sources said his unusual new post indicated the pope's concern over the deficits and the problems of the Vatican bank.

Italian officials and Banco Ambrosiano liquidators have said the Vatican bank, known as the Institute for Works of Religion, was responsible for about \$1.3 billion in Ambrosiano debts. The Vatican bank owned part of Banco Ambrosiano and North Korea.

Monday's statement, distributed by the official news agency Tass, violated the Olympic charter and charged that the Reagan administration was "trying to disrupt the Olympic Games of the eve of the elections for its selfish political ends."

The alleged violations include "a large-scale campaign against the Soviet Union's participation in the Olympic Games," the establishment of a coalition called "Ban the Soviets," anti-Soviet activities of various rightist, religious and ethnic groupings, and "open threats of physical victimization and provocation."

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

ative actions" against sportsmen and officials from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Diplomatic sources in Moscow said the statement appeared to hold a real possibility of a boycott.

The United States and many other Western countries boycotted the 1980 Moscow Summer Games to protest the December 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

A statement issued by the Soviet National Olympic Committee demanded that the United States strictly respect the Olympic charter and take effective measures to guarantee proper security to the participants in and visitors to the games.

A spokesman for the International Olympic Committee on Monday refused to comment on the request for an emergency meeting. The Associated Press reported from Lausanne, Switzerland. She said the committee had yet to receive a formal request.

The statement was released after meeting in Moscow Friday with representatives of the central committees of all Soviet-bloc Communist parties. The meeting was attended by senior officials from Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Mongolia and North Korea.

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(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Soviet Calls for Meeting  
On U.S. Olympic Stance

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Monday asked for an emergency session of the International Olympic Committee to discuss alleged violations by the United States of the Olympic charter.

The action opened the possibility that Moscow and its allies could boycott the 1984 Los Angeles Summer Games.

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(AP, Reuters, UPI)

## Slow, Hard Climb to Equality Foreseen for Japanese Women

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Jobs in Japan are classified as being of two types, those for men and those for women.

More than 70 percent of Japanese companies hire only male graduates of four-year colleges. Japan's widely admired practice of lifetime employment does not apply to women.

The depth of resistance to change has been underscored by a government report suggesting a slow march toward equal opportunity. Japan is trying to come up with legislation on job equality so that it can ratify a United Nations convention on ending sex discrimination, a pledge the government made in 1980.

But after two years of study and discussion, an advisory council to the Labor Ministry failed to reach a consensus. The labor, management and public representatives of the advisory group presented their report March 26. The main point of contention was whether to recommend a ban on different

treatment in the hiring and employment of women.

The labor representatives, all women, were for it, but the management and public representatives were opposed. They said that companies should only be obliged to make efforts to treat both sexes equally.

The report contained no mention of penalties for companies that discriminate against women, nor any consideration of U.S.-style affirmative action.

With the advisory council's report as a guide, the Labor Ministry will put together a draft bill to present to parliament by the end of April. It seems certain that what management most feared — an equal-opportunity law containing punishment for offenders — has been avoided.

Labor Minister Misao Sakamoto said last weekend that Japan should proceed "slowly and steadily" toward equal opportunity.

"I doubt if it is best to regulate everything by law," Mr. Sakamoto added. "It is better to promote equality through mutual confidence between labor and management."

For its part, Japanese management maintained that anything so radical as giving women equal treatment would be a threat to the Japanese industrial system.

The entire review of sexual discrimination has been viewed by many as an inappropriate effort to apply foreign values to Japanese society. The management representatives, in particular, say that the government should never have signed the United Nations convention four years ago without seeking public approval beforehand.

The companies have a strong economic motivation to slow down job equality. Japan's 22 million working women represent 39 percent of the total labor force. On average, Japanese women are paid about half of what men make.

According to a recent study by the International Labor Organization, Japan is the only country among the advanced nations where the wage gap between male and female industrial workers widened in the decade ending in 1983.

Japan's electronics and semiconductor factories are staffed mostly by women. They

are expected to live at home or in company dormitories, work until they get married in their mid-20s and then leave to raise a family. And they do.

Many Japanese feminists say new legislation is far less important than women's attitudes.

"I don't think any legislation would make so much difference," said Ryoko Akamatsu, director-general of the Labor Ministry's Women's and Young Workers' Bureau. "It cannot change traditional views and women's consciousness."

Public opinion polls indicate that traditional values still hold sway. A government survey last year found that 71 percent of Japanese women favored separate roles for men and women.

Some professions are opening up to women. The computer industry has offered many higher level jobs for women, especially in designing and writing software, the electronic instructions that tell computers what to do.

In law, medicine and other professions, more women are breaking in each year.

Space Center radioed to the Challenger. Dr. George D. Nelson failed in an attempt to capture the Solar Max on Sunday, and experts on the ground worked to salvage the world's first satellite rescue mission.

Mission Control radioed instructions for a rendezvous with the satellite on Tuesday.

If the satellite is retrieved, the

astronauts will extend their flight an extra day, until Friday. This would give them Wednesday to repair the satellite and allow for the ground crew to check it on Thursday before it is released.

After engineers at Goddard Space Flight Center in Maryland stopped the satellite from wobbling, Mission Control determined that when Challenger approached, the docking port to be snagged by the shuttle's robot arm would be on the opposite side of the satellite.

"To get in position would require a fly-around, and that would cost valuable fuel," Guy Gardner at Mission Control told Robert L. Crippen, the shuttle commander. "So we decided to reload the Solar Max computers and start it spinning again at about one-half degree per second."

Mission Control woke the five astronauts just after midnight and told them to be ready to try the rescue later Monday, but said it might be delayed a day.

"We have some good news for you," the Solar Max rates controller told Mr. Crippen.

"That's dandy," Mr. Crippen replied. Then he congratulated the engineers at Goddard who had stopped the wobbling.

When Challenger first approached the satellite on Sunday, it was rolling slightly at about one revolution every six minutes, a rate that will be restored for Tuesday's effort.

In space shuttle, the roll is

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## Military, Economic Obstacles Seen If Israel Decides to Leave Lebanon

By Drew Middleton  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Western intelligence officials say an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, or even a withdrawal part of the way back from the present positions on the Awali River, could pose major military and economic problems for Israel.

The opposition leader, Shimon Peres, said Thursday that a Labor government would withdraw Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Six weeks ago Israeli officers, speaking anonymously, said they felt it was possible that exchanges of fire between Syrian and Israeli

forces in Lebanon could swiftly grow into another war.

U.S. and other Western intelligence officials, however, say they are less pessimistic, largely because they regard President Hafez al-Assad

### NEWS ANALYSIS

sad of Syria as too prudent to risk war until his armed forces have absorbed the advanced Soviet military equipment pouring into the country.

Mr. Assad's political ability is widely admired by many Israelis as well as by Western intelligence analysts. Consequently, they say they are concerned by unconfirmed re-

ports in recent days that his health is deteriorating and that he may have had a second heart attack at the end of last month.

"I fear that if Assad dies, we will face a more aggressive and less prudent Syrian government," a highly qualified source said.

A complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, some Western intelligence officials say, would turn the defense of southern Lebanon against Palestine Liberation Organization forces over to Israel's ally, the Southern Lebanese Army, which is financed, armed and trained by Israel.

But there are grave doubts among intelligence analysts about the force's ability to cope with PLO formations armed and directed by Syria. To balance these doubts, the PLO appears to be splintering under internal strains.

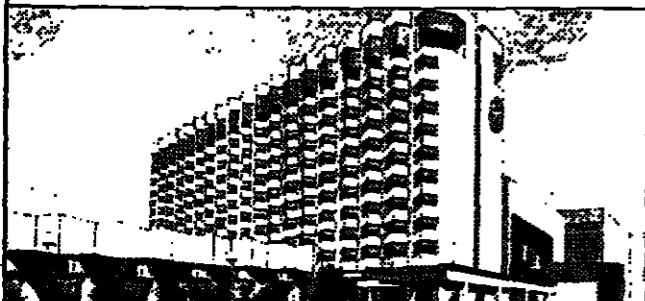
A partial withdrawal by Israel, the sources say, would be a very expensive operation for a country whose economy already is in serious difficulty. A new defensive line possibly on the Litani River, would have to be built at considerable cost. Forward positions established and built up since 1982 would have to be demolished, and the tens of thousands of tons of weapons, ammunition and equipment moved southward.

The United States had no formal diplomatic relations with the Vatican from 1867 until November when the U.S. Congress repealed the law that had forbidden appropriations for a U.S. diplomatic mission at the Vatican.

Relations were formally re-established Jan. 10. The Holy See has formal ties with 107 nations.

On March 26, the pope named Archbishop Pio Laghi as Mr. Wilson's counterpart in Washington.

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### Beirut Factions Accept Disengagement Terms

**UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL**  
BEIRUT — Representatives of Lebanon's rival factions agreed Monday to disengage their forces along the country's battle fronts, Judge Munif Oweida, a spokesman, told state television.

The representatives agreed to a subcommittee plan to pull back fighters from the front lines in Beirut and the mountains to the southeast. The fighters will be replaced by a buffer force of 2,000 to 3,000 Lebanese drawn from army recruits and retired army and police officers. No date has been set for the operation.



United Press International  
The French external affairs minister, Claude Cheysson, left, talked Monday with the Swedish trade minister, Mats Hellstrom, before a meeting of the EC and the European Free Trade Association. Mr. Hellstrom led the session.

## Argentina Is Struggling To Calculate Size of Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

vestigate the foreign debts in 1982, but it did not produce anything.

As the government examines official wrongdoing, it apparently also hopes to recover part of the vast sums that left the country through speculation against the peso.

Argentines have long played off their unstable currency against the U.S. dollar, but never as extensively as during the last five years. Mr. Grinspun has said that \$10.7 billion was taken out of the country between 1980 and 1982 because of loose foreign-exchange regulations.

Mr. Grinspun says that the government need not recognize about \$3 billion of Argentina's private foreign debt since this capital involved so-called "back-to-back" loans. These dollar loans were obtained by Argentine individuals and companies abroad entirely for the purpose of speculation and were already guaranteed by the col-

lateral of dollar deposits maintained by the borrowers in the creditor banks.

The devaluation was not keeping up with inflation or interest rates, said an American banker.

"So people borrowed money and invested it here, and when it was converted back into dollars you might have 50 percent profit. Through the government foreign-exchange insurance, people could get dollars at a subsidized rate and pay off their loans."

Mr. Grinspun said the nation's central bank would not sell dollars to pay off debts guaranteed by collateral abroad.

"We will only pay legitimate foreign debt," he said, "not debts that do not really exist."

Of Argentina's total foreign debt, close to one-third, or \$14.5 billion, is believed to be in private hands. Less than half of this, financial experts said, is believed to be traceable to legitimate commercial transactions.

## U.S. to Refuse to Heed Hague on Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)  
issues, or the Contadora discussions.

The Contadora countries — Panama, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico — are seeking an agreement involving all Central American nations on such issues as ending foreign military involvement, nonaggression and the withdrawal of foreign military advisers.

A State Department official said

that in the past other countries, among them Australia, India and Britain, had suspended World Court jurisdiction.

In addition, the department said, many countries "have not accepted the compulsory jurisdiction" of the court. It listed France, Italy, West Germany, Spain, and the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

It noted that it made "full use" of

## EC Ministers Fail to Break Deadlock

### Budget Refund to U.K. Blocks Finance Reforms

Reuters

**LUXEMBOURG** — European Community foreign ministers failed Monday to break a deadlock over British budget payments that has blocked proposed changes in the group's finances, officials said.

A French spokesman said that the French external affairs minister, Claude Cheysson, who led the meeting, adjourned the discussion after his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe, failed to come up with new ideas. It was the second meeting on the issue in two weeks. No date was set for a new meeting.

Diplomats said neither side appeared willing to make the first move to close the gap that separates Britain from its nine partners and to agree on a reference figure for future refunds to compensate Britain for budget overpayments.

Britain is seeking a \$1.06-billion rebate for 1984. Mr. Cheysson has said that the EC members offered \$850 million.

The issue is holding up agreement on changes in farm pricing designed to prevent the group from bankruptcy.

### Papers Criticize Thatcher

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was criticized by some British newspapers for not meeting President François Mitterrand of France to discuss EC funding during his visit to Britain Monday.

Mr. Mitterrand went to Culham, 50 miles (80 kilometers) west of London, to attend the formal opening of a Western European nuclear research project by Queen Elizabeth II.

Mr. Mitterrand, current president of the European Community, appeared to suggest last week that there would be a meeting with Mrs. Thatcher, but British officials said none was scheduled.

The Times newspaper said Mr. Mitterrand had been careless in suggesting there would be a meeting and that Mrs. Thatcher was wrong not to make time for one.

■ **Rebel Aid in Jeopardy**

Two leading House Democrats, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts and Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas, harshly criticized the administration's position Monday, United Press International reported.

Both men predicted that the House would refuse to approve its request for \$21 million for covert action in Nicaragua. The request could face a vote as early as this week.

The State Department spokesman, John Hughes, further outlined Monday the administration's position, saying the United States would be at a disadvantage in a court proceeding because secrecy requirements would prevent it from making public all the documents pertinent to the issue.

As a matter of policy, the administration never discusses publicly intelligence operations.

Mr. Hughes said it was not clear whether U.S. opposition to a World Court role would prevent the court from pursuing Nicaragua's complaint.

■ **Mozambique Starts Drive on Rebels**

**JOHANNESBURG** (UPI) — Mozambique has launched a major counteroffensive against as many as 3,000 anti-government insurgents who infiltrated into the south of the country before the signing last month of a nonaggression pact with South Africa, government officials and Western diplomats in Mozambique said Monday.

Diplomats said the guerrillas entered the country from South Africa and probably were responsible for an attack last week on the power line from South Africa to Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. The capital was without power for three days.

Diplomats and officials forecast an increase in insurgent activity as the rebels seek to conclude their war against the government of President Samora Machel before supplies run out. Mozambican officials said the rebels entered the country before the March 16 signing of the security pact with South Africa.

■ **For the Record**

17 Hurt in Taiwan Pileup

*The Associated Press*

**TAIPEI** — At least 17 persons were injured, five seriously, when 43 trucks and cars collided in fog Sunday on Taiwan's main north-south highway, 75 miles (120 kilometers) south of here. Police took five hours to untangle the traffic jam.

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## U.S. Getting Access to Credit Data

By David Burnham  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Agencies of the U.S. government will be able to obtain direct computer access to the credit records of more than 100 million individuals and companies under contracts now being negotiated by the General Services Administration.

The government has almost completed arrangements for establishing electronic links, around the clock, between about 100 U.S. agencies and seven major credit reporting companies. The government already has the legal right to obtain credit information before it grants loans. But once the links are in place, agency personnel could, almost instantaneously, make far more extensive checks of the current status of bank loans, items, divorce records, and department store oil company and credit card accounts.

In addition, U.S. agencies will give details about loans made to individuals or companies by such agencies as the Department of Education or the Small Business Administration to private credit reporting companies.

Authorization for the new links was contained in legislation approved by Congress in 1982, and the sharing of information between the public and private sectors will be carried out under many of the guidelines established in the Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1968.

Robert Ellis Smith, the publisher of *The Privacy Times*, said Thursday at a House hearing that arrangements for the links were almost complete.

Mr. Smith, testifying before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil Liberties, said "the most shocking aspect" of the exchange was that the

credit reporting business "has a poor reputation for maintaining the accuracy of its information."

He said one of the major credit reporting companies, TRW Inc., estimated that a third of the million people who each year demand to see their records "challenge the information they see in their files."

An official in the Office of Management and Budget, John F. Donahue, confirmed that the contracts establishing the new communication networks were nearly complete.

Mr. Donahue said that all agencies that grant loans to individuals or companies, or that sign contracts with corporations, are required to make credit checks.

Law enforcement agencies have more limited access to credit records. Agencies such as the FBI can obtain only names, addresses, and places of employment, unless they get a court order.

Five of the credit reporting companies collect computerized information about the credit of individuals and two collect data on companies. The information, generally updated monthly, is sold to merchants, banks and other lenders.

On another aspect of privacy, Alexander C. Hoffman of the Direct Marketing Association testified against a test by the Internal Revenue Service to determine whether national mailing lists can be used to identify individuals who have not paid their taxes.

Mr. Hoffman, group vice president of Doubleday & Co., said that his organization was worried that IRS use of mailing lists could lead people to decide it "is not a good idea to have your name on a mailing list, be a volunteer in market research or even fill out Census Bureau forms."

## Jackson Assails CIA Harbor Mining, Says He Will Visit Nicaragua Soon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson denounced Monday the mining of Nicaraguan harbors by the Central Intelligence Agency and said he would go to Nicaragua within a month to meet with the Sandinist government and with anti-Sandinist rebel leaders.

Mr. Jackson made the comments as he and the two other Democratic candidates, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, campaigned for Tuesday's primary in Pennsylvania. His remarks followed press reports over the weekend that quoted U.S. officials as saying that Americans working for the CIA had supervised the mining.

"The mining of those harbors is very close to an act of war," Mr. Jackson said.

Mr. Jackson had intended to go to Nicaragua in February, before the New Hampshire primary, but was persuaded by his advisers to delay the trip. Spokesmen for Mr. Jackson said that he hoped to meet with the Sandinists and the rebels in late April or early May.

Mr. Jackson disclosed his plans in a speech to union, church and women's group leaders at the Macedonia Baptist Church in Pittsburgh before heading for a meeting with executives of the Mellon Bank to discuss his disapproval of their investments in South Africa.

Mr. Mondale, meanwhile, has won 51.5 percent of the state delegates elected at Iowa's Democratic county conventions, against 28.7 percent for Mr. Hart.

The results, reported by state party officials Sunday night in Des Moines mean Mr. Mondale would receive 31 national convention delegates, based on the Democratic Party's delegate-selection process.

dure. Mr. Hart would receive 14 delegates.

Mr. Jackson took 1.2 percent of the local delegates, not enough to win any national delegates. Former South Dakota Senator George S. McGovern, who has dropped out of the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, got 8.8 percent of the vote, enough to give him three national delegates.

Mr. Hart, campaigning Monday on the docks of Philadelphia, told longshoremen that he was not a career politician and that the difference between him and Mr. Mondale was: "Nobody owns me."

One dockworker responded: "If you're not owned, you're not going

### U.S. Asks Return Of PUSH Funds

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Education Department said Monday that it wants a social service group chaired by the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson to return more than \$700,000 in federal grants because the money was spent without proper books

He said he would use some of the billions of dollars he would save by canceling the MX missile and B-1 bomber to dredge the Delaware River and create jobs.

Meanwhile, a Washington Post-ABC News poll showed that Mr. Mondale appeared to be edging ahead of Mr. Hart to be faltering before the Pennsylvania primary.

Polling Wednesday through Saturday showed the two in a virtual tie for the lead, with Mr. Mondale at 41 percent among people who say they are certain to vote. Mr. Hart at 40 percent and Mr. Jackson third at 13 percent.

Mr. Hart had led 43 percent to 40 percent in interviewing Wednesday and Thursday, but Mr. Mondale was ahead 43 to 37 in Friday and Saturday polling.

Post-ABC polls in other states, however, have frequently shown sharp shifts immediately before voting.

Mr. Mondale is strongly favored to expand his delegate lead Tuesday regardless of the popular vote in Pennsylvania, because the Hart campaign failed to get delegates listed in most of the state's districts. In all, 172 of Pennsylvania's 195 delegates to the San Francisco convention will be allotted on the basis of separate delegate contests.

The popular vote, however, is regarded as important for Mr. Mondale and perhaps vital for Mr. Hart as they try to build support for their campaigns during the lull before Tuesday's voting. The next big state event is not until May 5, the Texas caucuses — and the Ohio, Maryland, North Carolina and Indiana primaries on May 8.

(UPI, AP, WP)

## 2d Battery of 9 Pershing Missiles Called 'Fire-Ready' in West Germany

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — The U.S. Army has quietly deployed a second battery of Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in West Germany, raising to 18 the number ready for combat, a well-placed source said Monday.

The source said the nine medium-range missiles had become "fire-ready" in recent days at the U.S. Army base at Muthingen, in southern West Germany. Muthingen, about 30 miles (48 kilometers) east of Stuttgart, is one of three

sites where 108 of the weapons are to be deployed over the next three years.

A small group of anti-nuclear protesters has camped out near the base since last summer.

Thousands of demonstrators are expected to converge on Muthingen during Easter-season marches this year.

The first battery of Pershing-2s in Western Europe were made combat-ready Dec. 31 at Muthingen.

Asked whether a new battery of Pershing-2s was operational, Defense Ministry spokesman said in Bonn: "You'll have to ask the Americans, since they are American-built weapons on German soil."

A spokesman for the U.S. Army's 56th Field Artillery Brigade, based at Muthingen, declined comment, citing "long-standing policy."

NATO began deploying 108 Pershing-2s and 484 cruise missiles in five West European countries after arms talks between the United States and Soviet Union failed to produce an agreement last year.

All the Pershing-2s are to be stationed in West Germany, where 96 cruise missiles are also to be deployed. The rest of the cruise missiles are scheduled to go to Britain, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands over five years.

Shelling and other exchanges of hostilities along the frontier have been reported sporadically since China and Vietnam fought a six-week border war in early 1979.

In Bangkok, political analysts said Monday that border attacks by China would be down Vietnamese troops but probably not halt Hanoi's drive against Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge guerrillas in Cambodia. The Western diplomats and analysts said the fighting along the border did not appear to be extensive enough to force Hanoi to end the dry season offensive.

One veteran analyst of Vietnamese affairs said Vietnam had to proceed with its dry season campaign in the hope of keeping Cambodian guerrillas off-balance during the rainy season, when the guerrillas can inflict more damage on the less mobile Vietnamese troops.

"The Vietnamese authorities are still stubbornly clinging to their position of aggression in Kampuchea," the ministry said, using the Khmer word for Cambodia. "At the same time, they are stepping up their armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border."

Their posture of so-called willingness to discuss the question of reducing tensions is obviously hypocritical and wrought with ulterior motives," the ministry said.

The statement was a response to an offer by the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co Thach, to discuss "at any level and anywhere" proposals for lessening border tensions.

The latest hostilities were said to have begun last week. Gunights,

(AP, Reuters)

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## EPA Waste Regulations Do Not Protect Water, Study for Congress Says

By Philip Shabecoff

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency's rules for monitoring and controlling hazardous waste are inadequate to protect underground water supplies, according to a study prepared for Congress.

As a result, says the report by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment, many or most toxic waste disposal sites will probably have to be cleaned up in the future, at heavy cost.

"Groundwater is being contaminated because the regulations to protect it are largely cosmetic," said William Sanjour, an EPA official who worked with the congressional office in preparing the report.

The findings are in line with internal reports by regional EPA offices, which have said that efforts to monitor groundwater are inadequate to protect public health.

There is no nationwide system for monitoring underground water pollution. Experts agree that once groundwater becomes contaminated it is difficult if not impossible to reverse the process. About half the United States gets its drinking water from underground supplies.

Russell A. Dawson, a spokesman for the EPA, said agency officials had not yet seen the report and could not comment on its findings.

He added, however, that the current regulations "were developed on the basis of the best available technology and are designed to protect all environmental media." He said that "as new technology emerges, the regulations will be improved."

The EPA regulates the handling and disposal of hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. The agency reported in August that 150 million metric tons of wastes subject to EPA regulation were generated in the United States in 1981.

The report concluded that "where groundwater is at risk,"

EPA rules are insufficient to keep landfills used for toxic waste from becoming "uncontrolled sites that will require cleanup under superfund," a reference to funds under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, enacted in 1980 to deal with unused and abandoned waste sites.

The report concluded that it would be far less expensive to monitor waste sites adequately and to protect water supplies than to clean the water after it was polluted.

The regulations, coupled with insufficient techniques for preventing groundwater contamination, "are likely to cause serious problems for future generations," the researchers said.

Of particular concern, they said, are waste disposal sites that were in operation when the toxic waste law was passed. These were permitted to continue in operation under less stringent requirements for monitoring and cleaning wastes than new disposal sites.

There are about 2,000 of these landfills, pits, ponds and lagoons that have received "billions of tons of hazardous wastes over several decades" and are continuing to receive them, the report noted.

It also said many are leaking and many others can be expected to leak. Meanwhile, it said, the EPA will take years to decide which ones will get permits to continue operating.

Mr. Dawson said some of the waste sites in operation when the law was passed will be required to close.

The report noted that while EPA rules require new hazardous waste disposal sites to be designed so that they do not leak for 30 years, there is no requirement that sites be shut down if they do leak.

It also pointed out that the rules do not require corrective action for groundwater contamination beyond the boundaries of a disposal site, although such contamination does not respect property lines.

## Soviet Scientists Study Orbital Sunlight Mirrors

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet scientists are working on a program to launch and orbit huge mirrors into space to reflect sunlight onto cities and construction sites that do not receive much light and to improve crop growth, Pravda said Monday.

Giving details of a project it mentioned briefly last year, the Communist Party newspaper said that an experimental sun reflector could be in orbit within the next decade.

Pravda said that researchers had sketched plans for a cost-effective space reflector system and that the Soviet Academy of Sciences and a "whole series of ministries" believed that the time was right for development of orbiting mirrors.

The idea of using space-based mirrors to redirect light was first proposed by Herman Oberth, a German scientist, in 1929, and later developed by Herbert Kraft of the United States, it said.

In 1982, scientists at the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration published a study for a similar project, but no formal U.S. space mirror program has been begun.

Pravda's article, by Z. Afanov and V. Kantor, referred to as two senior space scientists, said that the mirrors would have to be "dozens of hectares" in area.

Western space experts said that an orbiting mirror system was within Soviet technical capabilities but would probably not become a reality until the country had developed a new generation of manned space stations in the next few years.

Pravda said that orbiting reflectors would fulfill a "whole series of extremely valuable economic purposes." They could prolong daylight in big cities, light up main transport routes and construction sites and illuminate areas of earthquakes or other natural disasters, it said.

For example, the cost of lighting five cities of Moscow's size from space would be repaid simply in savings of electricity over a four-to-five year period," it said.

It said the mirrors could also light up fields at harvest time and

boost the growth of crops and reduce the damage caused by short night-time frost, it continued.

Plans for a space reflector involved launching a series of separate satellites, each equipped with an "umbrella" reflector. These would be linked in orbit, Pravda said.

The Moscow Aviation Institute is working on a project for a satellite weighing 200 kilos (440 pounds) carrying a kilo of 110 square meters (1,184 square feet), it added.

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Experts on Cameron feared the

incident would rejuvenate dormant north-south bitterness. The north and south fought a long civil war



ANGOLAN IN WARSAW — President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola is greeted at Warsaw's airport by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's military leader. Mr. dos Santos arrived Monday in Warsaw after visiting Yugoslavia and Romania. Economic cooperation is expected to be the main subject of discussion between the two leaders.

years, and Mr. Ahidjo has been given credit by Western diplomats in the region for wisely managing the country's financial affairs. (UPI, AP, LAT)

Mr. Ahidjo, a northerner who reigned for 22 years until he turned over power peacefully to Mr. Biya, the hand-picked successor, in November 1982, was accused of plotting to overthrow President Paul Biya. The fighting, which broke out Friday and continued through the weekend, was quelled by troops from the 8,000-member armed forces.

The national daily newspaper, the Cameroun Tribune, was reported to have said in editions Monday that Salih Ibrahim, suspected of having planned the coup, had been arrested. Mr. Ibrahim is understood to be a colonel from the predominantly Moslem north of Cameroon, an oil-producing West African country.

The national radio described the scene at the hospital as "appalling," but it did not say how many had been killed or injured.

Pharmacists were asked to keep their shops open to ensure the availability of medical supplies, and emergency calls were issued for blood transfusions, indicating heavy casualties.

## Church in Czechoslovakia Is Making a Revival

### A Surge in Young Catholic Recruits Sustains the Underground Movement

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — The gathering was illegal and could have meant two years in prison for each of the 40 young people who sat on the floor listening intently to the older man, a banished Roman Catholic theologian, lecturing on God and man.

In the hallway, coats and shoes were piled in neat clumps; several young men had traveled all the way from Slovakia for the lecture.

On another night, in another corner of the city, a frail-looking man reviewed stacks of neatly typewritten books — theological tracts, a slim volume about Jesus for children, lives of St. Francis of Assisi and St. Thomas More and a treatise on Zen and Christianity.

#### U.S., Spain Confer on Arms

The Associated Press

MADRID — William H. Taft, the U.S. undersecretary of defense, conferred Monday with Narciso Serra, the Spanish minister of defense, to discuss weapons trade between the two countries, military sources said. Spanish military sources said that there was a \$2.7-billion imbalance between Spanish military purchases in the United States and U.S. purchases from Spain.

The books were painstaking offerings of an illegal publishing house called Spirit and Life, which also produces two monthly newsletters with a circulation of 7,500.

"The underground is not supposed to be allowed to grow," said the man, a secretly ordained priest.

"But it grows. It is a game of chess with many players and many boards. We have so much to catch up — almost 30 years. We have found that there is an alternative to this 'hurrah Communism.'

Once seemingly condemned to a slow death by Central Europe's most militantly atheistic Communist government, the Roman Catholic Church in Czechoslovakia is in the midst of a remarkable renewal.

Repressed in the 1950s, when bishops and priests were herded into concentration camps, the church has lately drawn young lay recruits who appear determined to guarantee its survival underground while supporting its harried underground priests and bishops.

In eastern Slovakia, where the church has long been identified with local nationalist aspirations, the revival has a populist flavor like that of the church in Poland.

On Sundays the churches are packed and some faithful must even stand outside to hear Mass. Last September 15,000 people took part in a pilgrimage at Sastin.

But in the Czech lands of Bohemia and Moravia, the renewal is taking root in soil that has been known for free-thinking and anti-clericalism, and where the church was historically identified with an alien, Germanizing power.

"It is the quality of belief that is so important in Bohemia and Moravia," said Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, the 84-year-old patriarch of the church, in his Prague palace where he is allowed virtually no permanent staff and is obliged to scurry to answer the telephone himself. "People believe in God."

While clandestine church activities had existed for years, it was the proclamation in 1978 of a Polish pope, John Paul II, that galvanized his fellow Slavs in Czechoslovakia. And two years ago the pope emboldened the occasionally vacillating Cardinal Tomasek by ruling that priests could not take part in political organizations.

The papal fiat was aimed at a government-sponsored group of priests called Pacem in Terris, which has served as a fifth column within the Czechoslovak church.

"Paxterriers," as the priests are scornfully called, are known at times to collaborate as police informers.

When some priests in the group protested the ban, Cardinal Tomasek sent them a letter condemning their "serious violation of church discipline."

The cardinal said that many chastened priests had recently deserted the organization, reducing them to 5 percent of the Slovak clergy and 7 percent in Bohemia and Moravia.

His stand has strengthened his popularity and tightened the links between the clandestine and official church.

"The young people love Tomasek enormously," said a woman who is a secret nun in one of several underground orders in Czechoslovakia. "Before he was not so strong but now, because he has become so old and has nothing to lose, he has become more courageous."

A visit to Czechoslovakia by Archbishop Luigi Poggi, the pope's principal envoy to the Communist countries, last month failed to establish friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and the Vatican.

The Czechoslovaks are demanding that the Vatican retreat from the decree of 1982.

Severely cramped by the state, the official church now counts on the clandestine movement to fulfill tasks it cannot accomplish. The catechism is taught in homes because children who openly ask for religious instruction are often denied higher education.

As many as 500 priests who have been denied state licenses tend to small parishes in their homes. Others have been consecrated by a handful of underground bishops in Czechoslovakia or in Poland before the emergence of the Solidarity movement led to a virtual travel ban.

The turning to the church by young people is strongest in the big cities like Prague, where they are less conspicuous than in villages.

"The young people cannot put up with the constant pressure of the state ideology," said a prominent lay activist in the underground movement.

According to the cardinal, the 4,336 parishes in Czechoslovakia are served by only 3,175 priests, who must be approved by the government. The state permits just a trickle of entrants to the country's two Roman Catholic seminaries.

"We need more priests," said the cardinal. "We only want to be allowed to do what can be done in East Germany, Poland and Hungary. But this is not allowed."

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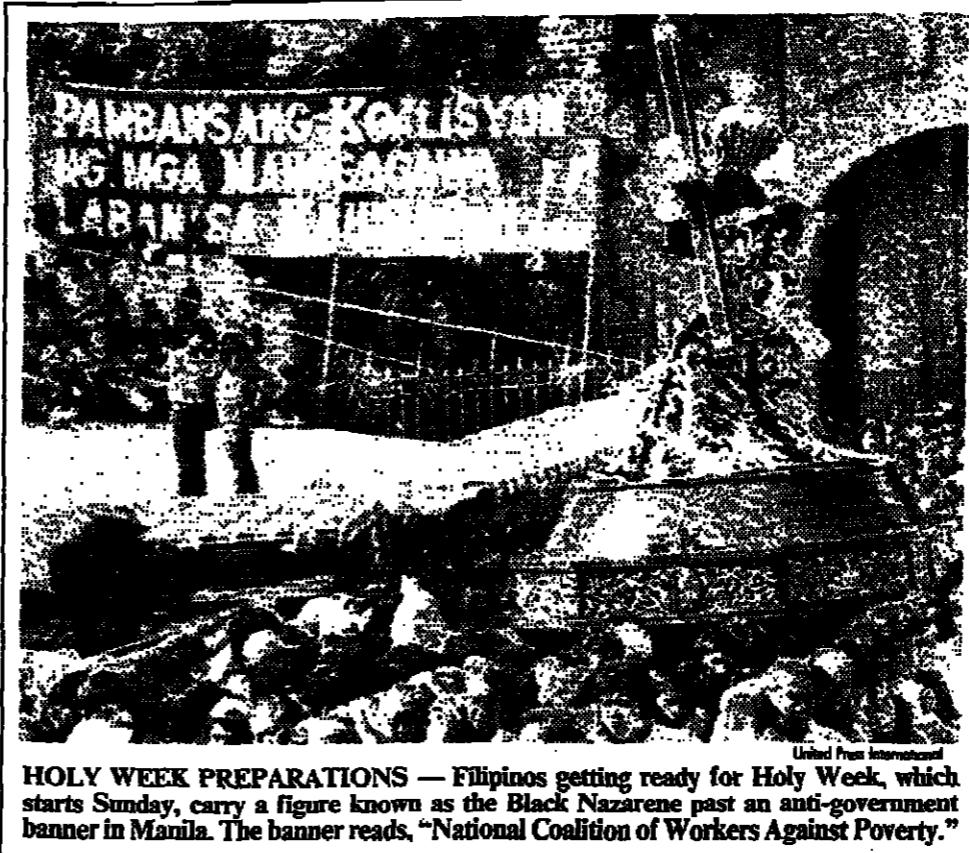
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HOLY WEEK PREPARATIONS — Filipinos getting ready for Holy Week, which starts Sunday, carry a figure known as the Black Nazarene past an anti-government banner in Manila. The banner reads, "National Coalition of Workers Against Poverty."

## U.S. Should Prepare to Recognize Afghan Regime in Exile, Study Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A Senate staff study calls on the United States to declare itself ready to recognize an Afghan government-in-exile.

The report issued Sunday said this would be a way to put pressure on the Soviet Union to withdraw its 100,000 troops from Afghanistan and accept a non-Communist, neutral government.

However, the proposal included the condition that the Afghan insurgents overcome sharp differences and agree on "a unified and representative entity," something State Department officials say is not likely to happen soon.

The long report released by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee also calls on the United States to funnel military and economic assistance to the Afghan guerrillas through the Islamic Conference, the umbrella group for the world's Muslim nations.

It further recommends that the United States and its allies undertake an immediate program to offer sanctuary to Soviet soldiers held prisoner by the insurgents.

State Department officials, while praising the overall report, said they were skeptical about the specific recommendations. An expert on Afghan matters said it was "very premature" to talk about an Afghani

shani government-in-exile because of sharp disputes among the insurgent factions in Pakistan and within Afghanistan.

Moreover, officials said that the recommendations, which are contained in the draft of a nonbinding congressional resolution, might create unrealistic expectations among the guerrillas, cause additional tension between Pakistan and the Soviet Union, and not improve the chances for a solution to the Afghan problem.

The United States, beginning with the Carter administration, has provided the rebels with undisclosed amounts of military aid and about \$300 million in refugee relief. It has also helped provide funds for Radio Free Kabul, which went on the air in 1981.

The report was written by John B. Ritch 3d, the committee's Soviet expert, who visited Pakistan in late January and early February. After the visit to Pakistan, Mr. Ritch said he spent a week in Afghanistan meeting with guerrilla leaders and interviewing Soviet prisoners.

The report said that "the Afghan war has reached a standoff."

"Paradoxically, the current impasse results from each side having successfully implemented its own strategy," it said. "The Soviet-backed regime of Babrak Karmal continues to maintain dominion over the major Afghan cities and logistical centers, enabling Moscow to pursue the gradual assimilation of Afghanistan into the Soviet empire."

"But the resistance, meanwhile, has gained and held control of some 80 to 90 percent of the coun-

try, while showing steady advances in organization and fighting ability."

The report proposed that all aid be funneled through the Islamic Conference so that the issue would not be cast in East-West terms. Such a move, the report said, would place the United States, "on at least one major issue, in full alliance with the Islamic world."

The report said the many different guerrilla organizations had coalesced into two broad alliances, one representing fundamentalists and the other, less traditional groups. "Several unification efforts have failed — usually floundering on objections from elements on the fundamentalist side," it said.

A congressional declaration of willingness to recognize a government-in-exile would create a powerful stimulus to the unification process, the report said, and provide "an immediate boost in morale for the refugees and the resistance."

It would also underscore "the illegitimacy" of the Kabul government and demonstrate U.S. determination "not to concede Afghanistan to Soviet supremacy."

This, it said, would encourage the Kremlin to examine the possibility of allowing a non-Communist, neutral Afghanistan to exist.

The report said an unknown number of Soviet prisoners and defectors — estimates range from 60 to 250 — were being held by the rebels.

The report said that unless sanctuary was found for the Soviet prisoners, "these men will probably be massacred."

## Aquino Panel Views Tapes By TV Crews

### Video Playback Appears To contradict Military

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANILA — The commission investigating the killing of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino on Monday viewed videotapes taken by American and Japanese journalists that appeared to contradict military accounts of the assassination.

The tapes, made as Mr. Aquino arrived Aug. 21 at Manila airport after three years of self-exile in the United States, show the former senator being led out of a China Lines jet by three soldiers.

Raoul Gonzales, president of the National Bar Association, said the tapes corroborated claims by eight civilian witnesses that Mr. Aquino was shot on the airline staircase. Several dozen foreign reporters accompanied Mr. Aquino on the flight.

Military investigators say the former senator was gunned down on the tarmac by Roland Galman, who they said ran out from beneath the plane. Mr. Galman, whom the military identified as a Communist agent, was killed seconds later by soldiers. Opponents of Mr. Marcos have accused his government of complicity in the Aquino killing.

The videotapes, made by crews of the American Broadcasting Co. and Tokyo Broadcasting System, were played several times for the five-member commission.

An analysis of the television tapes was made by two American lawyers, Gerald Hill and Kathleen Thompson Hill, in a book called "Aquino Assassination." They say a shot was heard 11 seconds after the ABC camera lost sight of Mr. Aquino when he was led out of the plane.

Based on the Japanese tape, the first shot was heard 9.2 seconds after Mr. Aquino began going down the steps, the analysis indicated.

Commission members said it took them 13 to 15 seconds to descend the staircase.

Meanwhile, the special prosecutor, Andres Narvaza, recommended that proceedings for perjury be initiated against Sergeant Armando de la Cruz, who first told the board he was in a passageway when Mr. Aquino was shot. After being confronted with evidence, he admitted last week and again Monday that he was outdoors, a few feet from where Mr. Aquino was shot.

Mr. Narvaza said it had been shown "very clearly and very starkly" that Sergeant de la Cruz had lied. The sergeant would be the first witness to be charged with perjury, which carries a maximum penalty of 30 days in jail.

In another development, an opposition spokesman said Sunday that Aurora Pijuan-Manotoc, the former wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos's son-in-law, will run in next month's legislative elections. Mr. Marcos's wife, Imelda, denounced the move.

Also Monday, in an interview published in Manila newspapers, Mrs. Marcos denounced leaders of the opposition United Nationalist Democratic Organization coalition for recruiting Mrs. Pijuan-Manotoc to run for the National Assembly seat from Manila's financial center in the May 14 election.

Mrs. Pijuan-Manotoc was divorced in 1981 from Tommy Manotoc, who later married the Marcoses' eldest daughter, Imee, herself a candidate in the parliamentary race from Mr. Marcos's home province, Ilocos Norte.

Imee Marcos was hospitalized last week with bleeding and a high fever after giving premature birth to a stillborn girl. Her mother noted that the opposition decision came while Imee Marcos was still in the hospital "trying to get over a painful and traumatic experience in the loss of a child."

"How low can they get?" Mrs. Marcos said. "The opposition is truly sick, cruel and mean."

(UPI, AP)

## Police in N.Y. Allegedly Sold Information to Crime Family

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Allegations that five former New York City police officers sold confidential police information to the nation's largest, most powerful crime organization are being investigated by U.S. and city authorities, according to law enforcement officials.

One of the five was slain with a shotgun in 1980 in a case that was

never solved. The officials said Sunday that the four others left the police department four to six years ago and no present police personnel are targets of the inquiry.

The suspects, all former members of the automobile crime division of the police department's organized crime control bureau, were said to have sold sensitive information on auto-theft investigations while they were on the force to the Carlo Gambino organized-crime family.

One of the five also was said to be under investigation for possible involvement in a contract killing for Paul Castellano, 68, who has reportedly headed the 1,200 members of the Gambino organization since the death of his brother-in-law, Carlo Gambino, in 1976.

The inquiry was said to be an extension of a three-year federal investigation of an international auto theft ring and other criminal activities.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## George Benson's Bit of History

By Michael Zwerin  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — George Benson's charcoal pinstripe suit fit like another layer of skin. Lounging in his penthouse suite overlooking Knightsbridge, he was at home with luxury. He would appear homeless without it. "I'm a part of history," he said: a dignified simple statement of fact.

Numbers make history in the music business. Benson's unique combination of voice and guitar has sold a total of 20 million albums since 1976, when the easy-listening "Breezin'" won three Grammy awards and went over the million mark.

He claims: "It's the best-selling jazz album of all time."

"Say, Joseph," he called his valet, "did you put that champagne in the refrigerator?" He pressed his hands together in secular prayer: "Can I have some, please?" Joseph was working his fourth tour as Benson's valet. "When are you coming to New Jersey?" Benson asked him, flashing a warm smile. His handsome face can almost be called pretty, reminiscent of the young Billy Eckstine. He took the glass: "Then we can serve you for a change."

It was the afternoon before the fourth of five consecutive sold-out performances at the Wembley arena — 8,000 customers a night. The previous week he sold out 14,000 seats in the Bercy Omnisports arena in Paris. A long way to go for a black kid who served time in a reform school, followed by 10 years with organ trios: "the bar, above the bar and in back of the bar in every nook, cranny and dive in America," traveling in a VW minibus, the equipment stuffed in the back, driven by a driver who "once took us to Kentucky instead of Illinois because he couldn't read the road signs."

Benson knew he could do better than compete with bartenders for a living. Starmaker John Hammond confirmed it, signing him to a CBS contract. But he calls himself "a softie." He would not be able to pull off the following Miles Davis caper, when they made a record together in the 1960s: "Miles came,

stayed five minutes, played three or four notes and left. He didn't like what he heard coming back through the earphones. He did the same thing the next day."

Miles is an independent person. He wasn't about to play some highly creative music in a situation that was not congenial. Whereas I might be motivated to stay and deal with that situation because I'm a family man, I need the money, I need to make records for my career — whatever. I've always been a softie."



Guitarist Benson: "I don't recall signing any vows."

Now 39, he could never say no when pressed to sing for church socials after winning an amateur contest back in Pittsburgh at the age of 8: "I didn't like it when I had to sing whether I felt like it or not. Once it became known I could do it, I was trapped in a corner. 'Oh, please sing!' Okay, I will."

He turned pro as a guitarist in his teens. The legendary Wes Montgomery became his close friend and mentor. Davis told him: "You're the baddest guitar player in the world. I knew he wasn't jiving me." Benson is still considered among the best, even by those who lament his singing, which producers did not take seriously at first: "We just threw a vocal together from time to time."

So he changed producers and began to launch hits like product lines: "Breezin'" was the "Thriller" of jazz. It became a classic, he said, with a touch of macho. "But these things do not happen by accident. Everything has to be in its proper place. With 'Give Me the Night,' produced by Quincy Jones in 1980, we went after three markets — jazz, R&B and pop — and got them all. That record won three Grammys. We didn't just throw together any old batch of tunes.

On the way out, his Rolls stopped at the Wembley gate so

Benson could sign autographs for a group of girls who had been waiting more than an hour in the cold. Gliding down the High Street, Joseph poured champagne. But then Ken Fritz said, gently: "George, I have bad news. Marvin Gaye was just shot dead." The loudest sound was the ticking of the clock.

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"We just threw a vocal together

from time to time."

He turned pro as a guitarist in his

teens. The legendary Wes Montogom

ery became his close friend and

mentor. Davis told him: "You're

the baddest guitar player in the

world. I knew he wasn't jiving

me." Benson is still considered

among the best, even by those who

lament his singing, which produc

ers did not take seriously at first:

"We just threw a vocal together

# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## No Chemical Weapons

President Reagan's decision to seek a worldwide ban on chemical weapons is a welcome step, especially in light of Iraq's treacherous use of mustard gas, and probably of nerve gas as well, against Iran. But without further efforts the initiative is unlikely to succeed or to improve the Reagan administration's distinguished record on arms control.

Iraq used chemical weapons even though it signed the Geneva protocol that forbids first use. A stronger treaty, banning even the possession of the odious weapons, would be a desirable way of discouraging other countries from following Iraq's perfidious example. But few nations are likely to sign on unless America and the Soviet Union lead the way.

Extensive talks have been held with the Soviet Union in private and in a multi-nation forum at Geneva. For 10 years the sticking point has been verification. Until recently the Soviet Union refused any kind of inspection, suggesting that everyone should declare what chemical weapons they have, destroy them and let satellites confirm that a bonfire has taken place. The United States and others insist that on-site inspection is essential.

Meanwhile the White House has vigorously pressed a new chemical weapons program on a reluctant Congress, saying it is needed as a bargaining chip. But Congress has consistently refused to let "binary" weapons be produced. The Soviet position is a prime obstacle to

progress, but the Reagan administration has encouraged Soviet intransigence. Private talks with the Russians were broken off in order to persuade them to negotiate more assiduously in the public forum. That tactic was perhaps successful, but the administration has refused to resume the talks. Also unconstructive was a drumbeat of allegations, some flimsily documented, that the Soviet Union has violated treaties by providing toxin weapons — "yellow rain" — for use in Southeast Asia.

Nonetheless some progress has been made. A year ago the Reagan administration spelled out in the public forum at Geneva the inspection it considers necessary. Last January the Soviet Union agreed for the first time to the principle of letting inspectors verify the destruction of chemical stockpiles, although not of the factories used to make them.

Resuming the private talks would be one way of pursuing this interesting though insufficient Soviet shift. Abandoning the ill-conceived binary weapons program would carry no military risk and would underscore American revision for chemical weapons. These can have dramatic effects in conflicts where the victim is ill-prepared, but they are of little military importance between superpowers. If the United States and the Soviet Union cannot reach agreement on this issue, the prospects for more serious accords are indeed dismal.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Public Fear of Inflation

To begin with the silver lining, the rise in the discount rate may serve to focus political attention as other rate increases do not. The Federal Reserve Board raised the discount rate the day after the banks raised their prime rate. The banks raised the prime, their key lending rate, because the rates at which they borrow have been rising. There will now be much hostile intransigence from the Reagan administration suggesting that the Fed is deliberately making things difficult in an election year. But the discount rate is only following a trend that started in other places, for other reasons.

The White House thought that it could get through the year with nothing but the most minor gestures toward reducing the budget deficit. That may still be true, but the prospect is no longer so promising as it seemed.

The immediate reason for the recent rise in rates is a surge of borrowing. The high level of federal borrowing was predictable, but the great wave of private borrowing is a surprise. Henry Kaufman, the economist and seer for Salomon Brothers, observes that although the economy is only a little more than a year into its recovery from the recession, "short-term private credit demands are approaching the magnitude of end-of-expansion booms."

Some of this borrowing was related to the succession of corporate mergers in recent weeks, but there is more to it than that. Con-

## Other Opinion

### The Poor Man's Atom Bomb?

Are we going to have to regard poison gas as the poor man's atom bomb? It is undoubtedly cheaper to produce than a nuclear weapon and its raw materials are far harder to control, because many of them are used in pesticide production. But before the Third World countries set about equipping themselves with chemical weapons and the means of protection against them, there may still be just enough time to institute an international ban. However, much will depend on the extent to which it is possible to obtain international agreement to policing such a ban.

— *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Both the Soviet Union, despite its chemical warfare superiority (achieved mainly through investment in protective clothing rather than more deadly weapons), and the United States have a profound mutual self-interest in reaching an agreement. The Russians may not be prepared to go the whole way on verification, but it is implausible to suggest that any such arrangement would ever be entirely tamper-proof. Their less-than-ecstatic response to Mr. Reagan should not conceal the fact that for once they probably are prepared to cut a deal.

— *The Daily Telegraph* (London).

### Protectionism in Japan

It is peculiar, as a diplomat once exclaimed to one of our reporters, to note that every country — but every country — is against trade protectionism, and yet the practice still flourishes. The finger is pointed at the United States (especially in an election year) and at some European countries by developing coun-

tries and by Japan. And yet some of the wagers of fingers are among the worst offenders. Take Japan, for instance. The restrictions that protect the Japanese home market from foreign competition are something of a legend.

Such has been Japanese skill that imports of manufactured goods, as a proportion of GNP, have stood at 2.5 percent for the last 25 years. That would be considered extraordinary in any other industrialized nation. But, for the second largest economy in the free world, it could become a formula for a trade war.

Why does Japan need to protect the few beef producers? What possible economic reasons could it have for monopolizing the cigarette and tobacco trade? Who gains by imposing quotas on citrus fruits? If a trade war does come, it is not just Japan which will suffer.

— *The Singapore Monitor*.

### Beyond the Sikh Issue

Why has the Sikh issue festered and grown these past five years? In good part, it must be said, because central Congress government could never easily stomach strong regional government — especially if it was not Congress-dominated. The purpose of central leadership can only be to maintain a balance within which real federal differences are arbitrated honorably and openly while Delhi provides the focus for a genuine sense of Indian nationhood. But once nationhood becomes synonymous with Congress and with the person of the prime minister, then the federal balance is subverted. As she reviews her options this week, Mrs. Gandhi would be well advised to remember that India does not belong uniquely either to her party or to her son.

— *The Guardian* (London).

### FROM OUR APRIL 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**909: Powers Annual Treaty Clause**  
IENNA — The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have handed in Notes to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs giving acceptance to the fulfilment of the clause of the Berlin Treaty that regulated the status of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These provinces, in view of the misgovernment of the Turkish Empire, were handed over to Austria-Hungary to be administered until, in the opinion of Europe, they could be turned over to the Sultan. The declaration by Austria-Hungary of its intention to annex the provinces was a breach of the treaty, and Turkey-Hungary proved her sense of this by tying the sum of £2,500,000 to Turkey as compensation, and by beginning negotiations with the Powers to obtain their consent.

**1934: Turin Shroud Held Authentic**  
LONDON — The belief that in the Shroud of Turin, in the possession of the King of Italy, there is a photograph of Christ is reported to be further substantiated with the publishing of "The Holy Shroud of Turin," by Monsignor A.S. Barnes, who asserts that the relic is the linen cloth in which the body of Christ was wrapped after being taken from the cross, and that the impression of a face on it is none other than a photograph of the Saviour. The impression on the shroud was photographed in 1898 and French scientists declared that the ammonia from the body, combined with the acids with which it was anointed, possibly could have made the chemical substance of a photographic plate which registered the likeness.

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IT ANNOUNCES THE END OF  
THE GARBLEXED TELEM

Short-wave, high frequency radio is often the best, sometimes the only way for distant places to maintain communication with each other. Embassies, for example, find it a very efficient way to exchange information by telex. Properly coded, moreover, it is also much more secure than any telephonic link.

But atmospheric interference can cause occasional distortion and even total breakdown.

Now a completely new short-wave radio system which solves this problem

has been developed by ITT in Sweden. It can handle telex transmissions and voice communications.

The secret lies in the ITT computer linked to the radio. First, it predicts the best frequency for both caller and receiver, using stored information about propagation conditions and time of day. Then, if any interference does subsequently occur, it will automatically relocate to the best available frequency. This can currently take a conventional radio operator anything up to an hour

or more. The computer, on a bad day, might take a whole second.

And, because the computer ensures that the message at the receiving end is identical, letter for letter, with that sent out, garbled telexes, an occasional problem when transmitted by radio, will become a thing of the past.

Which, given the potentially critical nature of many such messages, is just as well.

**The best ideas are  
the ideas that help people.**

European Headquarters, Avenue Louise 480, 1050 Brussels, Belgium.



NYSE Most Actives									
GNR	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Chrysler	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
AT&T	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
Perkins	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
IBM	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
Siemens	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	740
Eastman	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245	245
K mart	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
ITT	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
GM	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Tenneco	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
3M	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Brown & Root	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145

Dow Jones Averages									
Indices	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25
Trans.	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75
1971	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75	124.75
Comp.	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65
1972	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65	442.65

NYSE Index									
High	89.44	89.12	89.48	89.48	89.48	89.48	89.48	89.48	89.48
Low	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25
Close	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25
Chg.	+0.19	+0.19	+0.19	+0.19	+0.19	+0.19	+0.19	+0.19	+0.19
1971	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25	87.25
Comp.	43.65	43.33	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66
1972	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66	43.66

## Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m.  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol.  
Prev. Consolidated Close

Tables include the following prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Declined	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Total Issues	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
New Flights	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Volume up	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Volume down	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250

NASDAQ Index									
Close	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84
Chg.	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00	+0.00
Year Ago	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84
1971	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84
Comp.	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84
1972	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84	226.84

AMEX Most Actives									
AnalCo	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
KayPac	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
TIE's	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Amiga	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Defmed	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Printex	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
Demco	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
1971	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
1972	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125

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## CURRENCY

Dollar Value

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984

1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984

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## FUTURES AND OPTIONS

## Futures Index May Begin Trading Soon on the NYFE

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Of all the index markets that have been drawing futures traders in large numbers, none is as important as the one they cannot trade. It is the Commodity Research Bureau index of futures prices, his index of 27 basic commodities has long been called the "futures Dow Jones" by the industry and by people who consider it an important economic indicator.

But if the New York Stock Exchange has its way, future contracts on the CRB futures index may soon be trading on its subsidiary, the New York Futures Exchange. The governors of the exchange approved the plan last Thursday.

Whether the Commodity Futures Trading Commission grants its approval remains to be seen, however, because the federal regulatory agency has recently hinted that it was concerned about the proliferation of index markets. Specifically, the agency, in a departure from recent policy, now wants the New York Futures Exchange to prove the economic purpose of the proposal.

Lewis J. Horowitz, president of the exchange, does not view this as a problem. Last Friday he observed: "We can't think of any index that is as important to the futures market as the CRB."

Mr. Horowitz added: "We are not planning to trade futures on my 'home-made' index but one that has existed for years and is the most respected market average of its kind. The index will be just as important to futures funds as the stock indexes are to equities mutual funds."

Morton S. Baratz, editor of Managed Accounts Reports, in Columbia, Maryland, agrees. Last Friday he pointed out: "I'm pleased the Big Board finally gave its approval because the CRB index is desperately needed as a hedging vehicle by the managers of futures and options funds, pools, and managed accounts. Not only do they collectively constitute the fastest growing sector of the futures and options market, but their overall performance the past year of so, with a few exceptions, has been just short of dismal."

One reason why many of these futures funds and managed accounts have done so poorly, Mr. Baratz explained, is that most of the people who manage the funds and individual accounts rely heavily on computerized trading strategies, which often cannot predict random events or the market's changing mood at a particular moment.

"But their biggest problem has been that their diversified portfolios do not lend themselves to economical hedging strategies," Mr. Baratz said. "It is not feasible to hedge a portfolio that may contain 20 or more futures and options positions. But with CRB index futures, this could be relatively simple, just as it is in the stock and bond markets today."

What does the Commodity Research Bureau, an independent statistical organization based in Jersey City, New Jersey, think of all this? William L. Jiler, its president, commented: "We are all flattered, of course, that the Big Board likes our index, which is one of several futures and cash market indexes we compile. Several other exchanges were interested in the index, but we thought the Big Board proposal was the best of the lot."

The index has been revised several times. The latest occasion was Jan. 9, when gold, bullion, crude and heating oil were substituted for greasy wool, eggs and broilers.

"We wanted to include gold and the petroleum products for some time but didn't know what impact, if any, it would have on the continuity of the index," Mr. Jiler said. "Thus far, many experts tell us it hasn't had any impact. We had planned to change the price base year from 1967 to 1977, to reflect similar changes by the government in its commodity statistics."

While Washington has shifted some of its commodity price base years to 1977, they have not changed others and now say such plans have been put off indefinitely, he said.

As for the Commodity Research Bureau index of futures prices itself, it closed last Friday at 283.1 (100 was the 1967 level), down from 283.0 the week before, but up sharply from 244.7 a year earlier. The index's record high was 337.6, set Nov. 20, 1980, just before inflation began to recede.

## CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on April 6/9, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	£	DM	FF	FL	GR	IL	Yen	U.S.	£	DM	FF	GR	IL	Yen
Amsterdam	2.951	4.226	112.25	34.645	0.1823	5.57	125.92	131.12	2.951	4.226	112.25	34.645	0.1823	5.57	125.92
Brussels (a)	3.517	5.055	20.44	64.655	3.2025	8.125	24.645	27.78	3.517	5.055	20.44	64.655	3.2025	8.125	24.645
Frankfurt	3.745	5.285	21.45	67.855	3.4025	8.175	25.855	29.95	3.745	5.285	21.45	67.855	3.4025	8.175	25.855
London (a)	3.745	5.285	21.45	67.855	3.4025	8.175	25.855	29.95	3.745	5.285	21.45	67.855	3.4025	8.175	25.855
Paris	1.6215	2.1310	61.08	201.28	54.39	38.277	74.22	71.92	1.6215	2.1310	61.08	201.28	54.39	38.277	74.22
New York (a)	1.428	2.0275	60.85	190.65	54.025	38.095	73.975	71.75	1.428	2.0275	60.85	190.65	54.025	38.095	73.975
Paris	0.8485	11.5285	567.59	4.7975	272.85	15.855	371.67	3.2545	0.8485	11.5285	567.59	4.7975	272.85	15.855	371.67
Tokyo	22.075	27.125	86.14	13.95	12.05	42.25	103.25	101.25	22.075	27.125	86.14	13.95	12.05	42.25	103.25
Paris	2.1748	3.1681	12.05	1.1555	1.1555	7.2445	4.855	4.855	2.1748	3.1681	12.05	1.1555	1.1555	7.2445	4.855
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Tokyo	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515	1.2515	1.5285	2.2275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825	4.2115	1.2515
Paris	1.4285	2.0275	5.2725	0.6825	0.6825</										



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Metallgesellschaft Posts Profit for Fiscal Year**

By David E. Sanger

METTLACH, West Germany — Metallgesellschaft AG's domestic group reported profit in the year ending Jan. 31, 1983, and earnings doubled in the first six months of the year, a board member reported Monday.

Mr. Busch said domestic profit rose 100 percent in the six months from half of the year.

Gustav Ratjen, chairman of the management board, added that possible that the group would pay a dividend on next year's results.

Metallgesellschaft's domestic

had a profit of 25 million

deutsche marks (\$9.6 million) in 1983, after posting a loss of 10 million DM in the previous year.

Profit was the result of

emergencies in the raw-material

processing sectors, which had

mainly responsible for the

year's poor result, Mr. Busch

said. The profit is to be used to amortize debt and raise reserves at group units. The parent com-

pany paid a 16.8-million-DM profit, after a loss of 16.8 million

DM in 1982.

Company announced earlier

that it will not pay a dividend for 1983, the second consecutive year.

In restoring profitability, Metallgesellschaft achieved a per-share return of 7 DM, according to the formula used by the German Society of Investment Analysts and Advisors.

Although business improved more than expected in the early part of the current year, problems and risks in parts of the group, in particular the nickel-technology sector and foreign mining, are weighing on current earnings, he said.

The nickel-technology sector is causing concern, attempts to cut still-high losses in the sector are making slow progress, said Dietrich Natus, the incoming chairman.

Domestic group volume rose to 9.8 billion DM in the year from 9.7 billion in 1982, after increases in the raw-materials sector and declines in processing and industrial plant construction, Mr. Busch said.

World volume rose to 11 billion

DM in 1983 from 10.65 billion DM

the previous year, while the parent company volume was 7.85 billion DM, the same as a year earlier.

**Bayer Profit Soared 123% For Last Year**

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany — Bayer AG, the chemical company, said Monday that group 1983 pretax profit was 2.16 billion Deutsche marks (\$825 million), up 123 percent from 970 million DM a year earlier. Sales rose 7 percent to 37.3 billion DM from 34.8 billion in 1982.

Profits exceeded expectations and will allow a dividend just short of double the 4 DM a share paid for 1982, a company spokesman said. He said the amount put into reserves will also be higher.

Parent company pretax profit was 1.15 billion DM, a 56-percent increase from 735 million a year earlier. Parent company sales rose 10 percent to 14.65 billion DM from 13.29 billion the previous year.

The company made fixed-asset investments worldwide of 1.87 billion DM last year, and is targeting 1.9 billion DM for the same kind of investments in 1984.

The figure was toward the high end of expectations, and Glaxo shares surged 30 pence to close in London at 850 pence.

Sales grew 19 percent to £550.2 million. Profit after tax and minority interest totaled £74.9 million, up 58 percent.

Glaxo's Zantac ulcer drug provided a major boost to the results. Introduced in the United States in July, the drug already has a market share of about 30 percent there.

The company also appointed as

a director Ralf Dahrendorf, a professor at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

**New Apple Computer Is Said to Pose Threat to IBM's PCjr**

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In two weeks Apple Computer Inc. plans to introduce a briefcase-size, battery-operated version of its popular Apple IIe that analysts say could pose a significant challenge to International Business Machines Corp.'s PCjr home computer.

The new Apple IIc, the company's first portable computer, will be shown to the public April 24 in San Francisco. Its introduction, at a base price of \$1,295, marks the second major product announcement by Apple in three months aimed directly at IBM's growing share of the personal computer market; the Macintosh, Apple's powerful and limited ability to run other IBM programs, awkward to use.

The point to remember is that

IBM is committed to making the PCjr work," Tom Crotty, an analyst for Gartner Group, a Stamford, Connecticut, research firm, said recently. "Even if it takes a lot of adjustments, they'll make work."

Apple officials decline to discuss the new IIc publicly, but they have already allowed some industry analysts brief glimpses of the machine.

By all accounts, it weighs about 7½

pounds (3.4 kilograms), excluding a

5-pound battery pack, and includes

128,000 characters of internal memory. It also features a full-sized keyboard and an optional mouse, a hand-held pointer device similar to the one used on Apple's Lisa and Macintosh machines to control the movement of a cursor on the computer's screen.

The computer also comes with a single floppy disk drive, for permanent data storage, tucked into the side of the machine. A \$300 printer, capable of reproducing seven colors, is also expected.

The IIc is reportedly designed so it can operate on a standard computer display screen or a television set, according to those who have seen it. But by the fall, Apple is expected to market a \$500, flat liquid crystal display screen designed to make the computer fully operational when its user is traveling, such as on an airplane.

However, like the Apple II, it is based on the 6502 microprocessor, an 8-bit chip, meaning it is half as fast as the 16-bit Intel chip used in the IBM PC and PCjr.

**Italian State Firm to Offer Shares in 13 Units**

By Our Staff From Dispatches

AN — The Italian state in-

and financial holding com-

porate, said Monday that it

will public issues of shares in

subsidiaries.

The 13 were its aerospace

aeritalia SpA, its electronics

units Elsag SpA and Selenia

and Autostrade SpA, which

roads.

planning for the issues and

market quotes for the 13

advanced, IRI's chairman,

to final decisions have been

on the timing and size of the

Mr. Prodi said the sales were

prepared as part of a disinti-

gated program aimed at sub-

tly cutting the group's debt,

ording to provisional figures,

consolidated debt rose to 37.4 trillion lire (\$23.02 billion) last year from 35.6 trillion lire in 1982, reflecting a rise in consolidated group losses to about 3.25 trillion lire in 1983 from 2.61 trillion lire the previous year.

"If we could sell off all the potentially saleable operations of the group we could cut borrowing from external creditors by more than 1.3 percent of current debt," Mr. Prodi said.

Mr. Prodi also said that IRI is involved in "advanced" negotiations with International Business Machines Corp. over a possible co-operation agreement.

The executive said that IRI's telecommunications unit, Societa Finanziaria Telefonica SpA, known as STET, has not yet reached any agreement with IBM, of Armonk, New York.

## COMPANY NOTES

Italy's Schweppes PLC plans to at least \$75 million for

capital programs and for de-

ment in North America

an offer of common shares

United States in the form of

can depository receipts. This

issue involving about 40 mil-

lion common shares at 127 pence

each. Cadbury said it could

se the amount raised by issu-

60 million common shares

ket conditions permit.

Summers Power Co., Michi-

gan's largest utility, is attempting

to pay to Bechtel the

principal contractor

the company's \$4.4-billion

ad nuclear-power plant, ac-

to a published report. It

consumers is seeking financial

assistance from Bechtel, which

recently paid for about 1,000

workers at the plant at

mers' request.

Lloyd's Bank PLC is likely to

use its deferred tax provisions

to accelerate depreciation

ances, following the recent

budget, a company spokes-

aid. He said the provision will

be increased by a signifi-

cant proportion of the \$612 mil-

lion of deferred taxes which

no provision had been

at the end of 1983. Lloyds

providing £136 million at year-

end. But it is not yet possible to quantify the additional provisions, the spokesman said.

Polaroid Corp. said it entered into a U.S. marketing agreement with Digital Equipment Corp. to promote Digital's Rainbow-100 personal computer, Polaroid's Pal-1 computer image recorder and compatible software as "the personal presentation system." It said graphic images created on the Rainbow can be instantly converted to photographic hard copy using the Palete recorder and 35-millimeter instant slide system.

Renters Ltd.'s proposed public stock offering was opposed by the National Association of Pension Funds. The association recommended that pension funds boycott the proposed offer. Pension fund sources said the association advised the 300 participants in its investment-protection service not to underwrite or to subscribe to the issue because of the restricted voting rights intended by Reuters for any new shareholders in the company. Reuters' finance director, Nigel Judah, said that he did not believe the new structure, which aims to safeguard the integrity of the group's news services, could be changed in response to the association's criticisms.

**U.S. Industries Inc. Endorses Buyout By Kelso Group**

By David E. Sanger

STAMFORD, Connecticut — U.S. Industries Inc. said Monday that a special committee of its board has decided to recommend acceptance of a leveraged buyout of the company by a group led by Kelso & Co. for \$24 a share.

The buyout offer would have a value of \$489.6 million, based on U.S. Industries' 20.4 million shares outstanding.

The buyout group, consisting of company employees, Kelso and others, proposes to take the Stamford, Connecticut-based industrial conglomerate private through a leveraged buyout. Under such transactions, a group finances the purchase of a company by using its assets as collateral.

In reaching its decision, the U.S. Industries committee considered an improved offer that had been made Monday by the Hanson Industries unit of London-based Hanson Trust PLC to purchase all common shares outstanding at \$23 a share, for a total of \$469.2 million. Hanson said that it would shortly begin a tender offer at that level.

In trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange, U.S. Industries shares jumped \$1.25 to close at \$23.

**Rabobank 1983.**

Key Figures as of December 31, 1983.

(in millions of Dutch guilders).

Total assets	118,286
Total loans	74,038
Total deposits	89,178
Own funds	5,791
Net income	566
Number of:	
Offices	3,040
Employees	28,536
Savings accounts	8,825,000
Personal cheque accounts	3,070,000
Other current accounts	435,000

Rabobank, Nederlandse Division, Croeselaan 10, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands. Telex 402209.

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Rabobank 

**New Apple Computer Is Said to Pose Threat to IBM's PCjr**

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In two weeks Apple Computer Inc. plans to introduce a briefcase-size, battery-operated version of its popular Apple IIe that

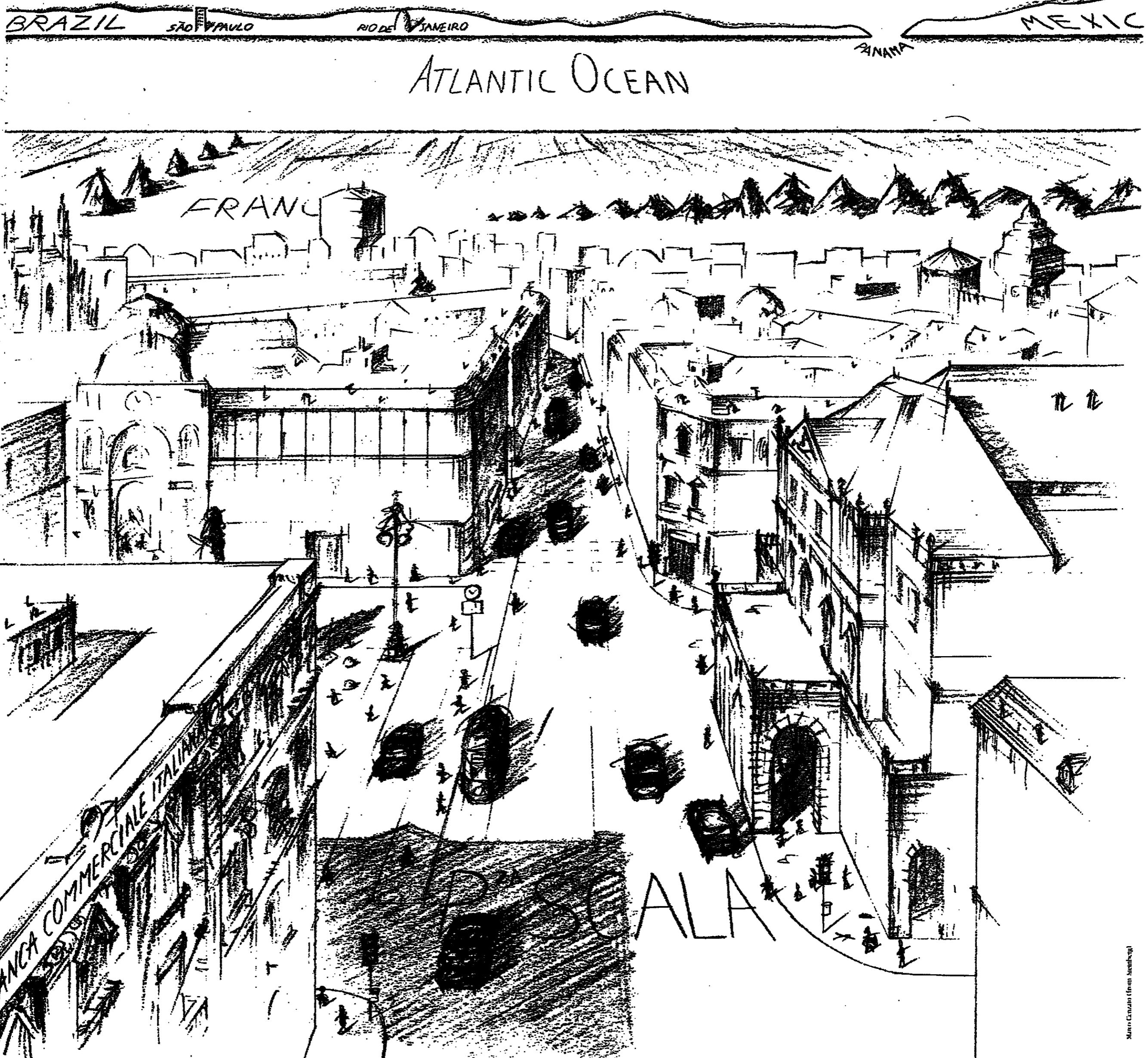


São Paulo

THE

Rio de Janeiro

# THE NEW BANKS



Beyond the European shores, across the Atlantic Ocean, America appears to be a little closer. The Banca Commerciale Italiana in São Paulo moves to a new prestigious location at 407 Avenida Paulista, and a new branch of the Bank is now operating in Rio de Janeiro at 52 Avenida Almirante Barroso. In this way, the Banca Commerciale Italiana is strengthening its international presence to service its customers in more than 40 countries around the world.

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA



## Lack of Public Data Is Complicating Fight Over Shell Oil Co. Price

By Robert J. Cole

New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Wall Street traders are having a difficult time trying to figure out why Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Shell Oil Co. are so far apart on how much they think Shell's oil is worth. At least one answer, Shell's adviser says, is that the U.S. unit cannot be appraised on public information alone.

Royal Dutch, which already owns nearly 70 percent of Houston-based Shell, contends that the \$58 a share it is offering for the remaining 30-percent stake is a fair price.

Shell, on the other hand, believes that it is worth at least \$75 a share and contends that the parent's offer is "not within the range of fairness." But it cannot do anything to raise the bid because of Royal Dutch's controlling stake.

The stakes for both company's advisers are high. Morgan Stanley & Co., as adviser to Royal Dutch, will collect a \$4-million fee if Royal Dutch prevails. Shell's adviser, Goldman, Sachs & Co., in addition to a \$2-million fee, stands to be paid \$636,000 for every dollar a share that Royal Dutch pays above \$55.

There is no indication, however, that the fees at stake have any bearing on the difference of opinion.

Morgan Stanley, which based its valuation on public information, declined further comment. However, sources close to Morgan said they understood that the firm's final opinion included nonpublic information that Shell had filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Geoffrey T. Boisi, merger chief for Goldman and head of Shell's evaluation team, maintained that "there's no way you can accurately assess the value of this company by just reading public information."

Mr. Boisi contends that when Shell's "outstanding performance" in its finding costs, in replacing reserves and general exploration activities are considered, "there's no question that they deserve a premium as good — or better — than the ones the other big oil companies received" in recent takeover transactions.

If Shell were to be sold to some other buyer or broken up, Goldman says, it would be worth \$80 to \$85 a share. The assessment is

purely theoretical, however, because of Royal Dutch's ability to buy any such bid.

Sources close to Morgan Stanley maintained that the \$58 price was comparable to the premiums received in other big oil company takeovers, even though the Shell transaction does not involve the purchase of control.

Further complicating matters is the two-tiered nature of the Royal Dutch offer. While Shell's public stockholders are being offered \$58 a share, some 28,000 Shell employees, plus top executives, are being offered an average of \$66 a share.

On the advice of its attorneys, Royal Dutch contends that the \$8 difference is not to pay for the stock but to compensate employees for unfavorable tax consequences of selling.

Wall Street professionals disagreed sharply with that rationale, however. Many said the special treatment is likely to touch off litigation that could eventually mean extra money for other stockholders.

Shell stock closed Monday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$57.875, off 62¢ cents.

Based on public documents — the only way the parties are communicating with anyone — the takeover bid developed in late January, when Sir Peter Baxendale, chairman of Shell Transport & Trading Co. of Britain and L.C. van Wachem, president of Royal Dutch Petroleum Co. of the Netherlands, first approached John F. Bookout, Shell's president and chief executive officer.

Shell noted that Royal Dutch, as the controlling stockholder, has the legal power to remove all of Shell's directors. Thus, Shell has little power to do more than object.

Fairness, as a consequence, has become the issue between Royal Dutch and Shell. For support in determining fairness, both have turned to the traditional arbiters — Wall Street investment bankers.

Shell is taking no position on whether shareholders should sell at \$58. One reason, Shell said, is that Royal Dutch's dominant stock position in Shell "makes it questionable whether those shareholders who are interested in selling their shares at this time would be able to find any other buyer willing to pay more."

## Dunlop Purchase Approved

(Continued from Page 9) strategy, industry sources said, was to acquire control over the Dunlop trademark in France, as it already has in Britain and West Germany. If another company or consortium had acquired Dunlop SA, Dunlop brand tires made by two different companies could have appeared on the market. That could have caused problems for Sumitomo's production and sales in Europe.

Industry sources said that under the consortium proposal, Kleber, which is owned by Michelin, would have taken over Dunlop's operations and sold at least one plant, while Triela would have acquired Dunlop's foam-rubber-matress subsidiary.

Union pressure, particularly from Dunlop's plant in Montluçon in central France, reportedly played a crucial role in the decision. Under the Sumitomo proposal, 1,750 of the current 2,800 employees will be kept on the payroll, according to *Les Echos*, a Paris financial daily. Local union officials and the city's Communist mayor were said to have argued against the consortium proposal on the ground that it would guarantee only 600 jobs in the area.

## Producer Prices Rise in Britain

Reuters

LONDON — Producer prices rose a seasonally adjusted 1 percent in March, after a 0.6-percent gain in February, the Trade and Industry Department said Monday. Manufacturers' costs fell 0.9 percent after February's 0.5-percent rise.

Producer prices in March were 6.4 percent above March 1983. In February, the year-to-year rise was 5.3 percent. The year-to-year rise for manufacturers' costs in March was 7.1 percent. In February, the rise was 7 percent.

More than one-third of the 1-percent increase in producer prices last month was attributable to tax changes introduced in the 1983-85 budget, the department said. Manufacturers' costs fell last month because of lower unit costs for industrial electricity, mainly stemming from the seasonally lower level of maximum demand charges.

In one sense, the City may have no choice but to catch up. It is home to well over 400 banks, more than any other city in the world, and new ones arrive regularly at the rate of about two a month. Its native tongue is the first language of international business and commerce. And it is in a time zone in which business people can talk to

## ENERGY SEARCH ONE N.V.

### NOTICE OF A GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of Shareholders of Energy Search One N.V. will be held on Wednesday 2nd May 1984, at 10 o'clock a.m. local time in one of the rooms of the Europa Plaza Hotel in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. The Agenda for the said General Meeting has been established as follows:

- a) Opening of the Meeting by the Chairman.
- b) Dismissal of the Supervisory Board and appointment of a New Supervisory Board consisting of: W. Hryassi, R.S. Prie, R. LeBuhn, G.A. Greidanus and E. Fraissinet.
- c) (Re)appointment of Caribbean Management Company as Managing Director of the Company.
- d) (Re)appointment of Messrs. Peat Marwick Mitchell to audit the Annual Accounts over 1982 and 1983.
- e) (Confirmation of the) Amendments of the Articles of Association in the manner as proposed at the Meeting of 22nd July, 1983.
- f) Confirmation and ratification of the termination of the Management Agreement on three months' notice.
- g) Any other business.
- h) Closing of the Meeting.

In order to exercise their rights at this Meeting, holders of Bearer Shares must establish their ownership of such Shares in a manner satisfactory to the Chairman of the Meeting. Such ownership may be established by depositing such Shares (or a certificate of deposit of these Shares satisfactory to the Managing Director) at the offices of Caribbean Management Company at John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Curaçao, against written receipt, not later than one hour prior to the beginning of the Meeting. Shareholders may be represented at the Meeting by a proxyholder, empowered by letter, telex or telegram.

10th April, 1984 The Managing Director  
The Supervisory Board Caribbean Management Company

## Changes on London Exchange Try to Bring City Up to Date

(Continued from Page 9)  
the U.S. concept of the full-service financial house quickly accelerated.

Over the next few years, London expects to see an end to the long-standing separation of securities wholesalers and retailers and a wave of consolidations similar to the one that swept Wall Street following the end of fixed commissions in the United States in 1975.

In addition, traders expect increased competition for international investment funds and the development of more broadly based financial-services enterprises such as those in the United States built by Merrill Lynch, Shearson/American Express, Sears and various banks that are expanding into the securities business.

In one sense, the City may have no choice but to catch up. It is home to well over 400 banks, more than any other city in the world, and new ones arrive regularly at the rate of about two a month. Its native tongue is the first language of international business and commerce. And it is in a time zone in which business people can talk to

the Far East in the morning and North America in the afternoon.

In short, London is an essential cog in an international financial system that is moving rapidly toward a global perspective; no other European city can take its place in the foreseeable future.

"There is no reason to suppose that appropriate combinations of firms and capital on this side of the Atlantic will not be able to compete effectively," said Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the governor of the Bank of England, which doubles as central bank and unofficial watchdog of the City's institutions. "But the longer we delay in mobilizing our response, the more difficult the challenge is likely to be."

While the government is largely content to let market forces reshape the City, that does not mean

it has no stake in the outcome. City institutions contributed almost \$6.3 billion to Britain's balance of payments in 1982, the last year for which figures are available, and 1983 was expected to produce a fifth consecutive gain.

In brief, the settlement has encouraged three major developments:

• A breakdown in the separation between wholesalers — the market-makers known as jobbers — and brokers, who represent investors. This will bring London's method of trading stocks into alignment with the system used in the United States.

• A need for new capital. This should make a shakeout in the industry inevitable and lead to the relaxing of the 29.9-percent limit on the stake that a non-member

can own in a member firm. It will also encourage links with non-financial services firms such as those formed by Wall Street.

• An accelerated need for British firms to gain international business and, in the long run, make the domestic market more open to foreign institutions expecting reciprocity.

These developments, in turn, have encouraged a wave of transactions in which leading commercial banks, investment banks and financial institutions, including such U.S. companies as Citicorp, have bought into securities firms in London on the assumption that ownership restrictions will be relaxed enough to give them more control.

The changes in the securities industry are being accompanied by

those in insurance, banking and financial services. Lloyds of London, the 300-year-old insurance company, has instituted sweeping changes in its dealings and disclosure rules following insider-dealing scandals that rocked its reputation. Both domestic and international banking groups are wrestling with new technology, new financial instruments and new competitors.

**Burma Tin Output Triples**  
RANGOON, Burma — Burma's production of 74-percent tin concentrate more than tripled in the fiscal year ended March 31 to 2,240 metric tons from 647 the previous year, industry sources said Monday.

**Sallie Mae**, the major financial intermediary serving the U.S. education credit market, is pleased to announce listing of its nonvoting common stock (SLM) on the New York Stock Exchange commencing today, April 10, 1984.

Sallie Mae funds higher education in the United States by providing a secondary market and other financial services for originators of student credit. With more than \$9 billion in assets, the corporation has channelled more than \$11 billion in liquidity from the capital markets to the education market.

Sallie Mae is the largest single source of funds for student credit in the United States, because we believe the best investment is investment in human capital.

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# Sallie Mae

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

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April, 1984

The First Boston Corporation

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Salomon Brothers Inc.

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Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.

Rothschild Inc.

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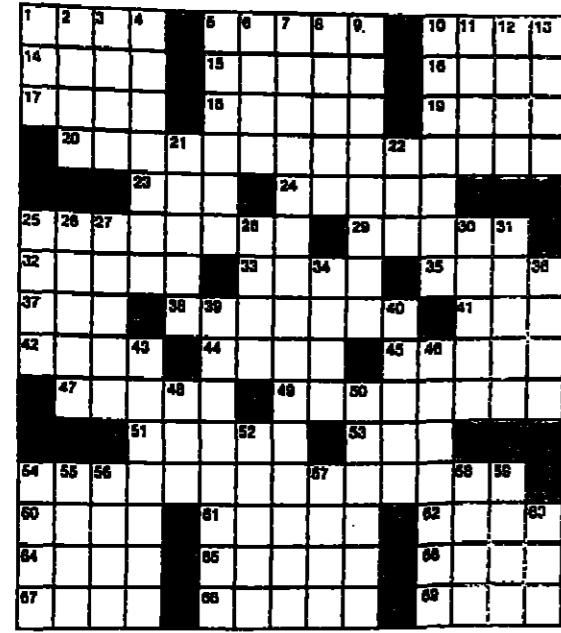
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Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.

Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.



## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



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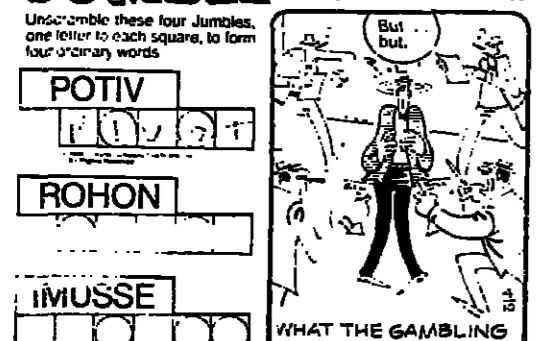
## DENNIS THE MENACE



"IN SPRING, A YOUNG MAN'S FANCY TURNS TO LOVE..."

"I GUESS I DON'T HAVE A FANCY."

## JUMBLE



## POTIV

## ROHON

## IMUSSE

## KINIBI

Answer here: Yesterday's FEINT BATCH AGENDA BEVAIL  
Answer: He was always going around in circles  
because he thought he was this—  
A BIG WHEEL

## WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA		HIGH		LOW	
Afghan	20	48	11	C	F	C	F
Augsburg	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Athens	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Berlin	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Brussels	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Bucharest	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Copenhagen	6	43	1	B	B	B	B
Cordoba	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Edinburgh	18	50	1	B	B	B	B
Florence	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Frankfurt	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Genova	10	50	1	B	B	B	B
Helsinki	10	50	1	B	B	B	B
Ischia	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Lausanne	24	52	0	B	B	B	B
Lisbon	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Madrid	16	41	0	B	B	B	B
Munich	11	36	1	B	B	B	B
Nice	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Oslo	15	43	1	B	B	B	B
Paris	7	45	1	B	B	B	B
Prague	5	38	1	B	B	B	B
Rome	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Stockholm	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Strasbourg	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Turin	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Vienna	7	45	1	B	B	B	B
Vienna	16	41	0	B	B	B	B
Zurich	8	46	1	B	B	B	B
MIDDLE EAST							
Ankara	14	57	1	B	B	B	B
Bahrain	21	70	1	B	B	B	B
Beirut	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Jerusalem	17	52	0	B	B	B	B
Tel Aviv	23	73	1	B	B	B	B
OCEANIA							
Auckland	18	44	1	B	B	B	B
Sydney	18	44	1	B	B	B	B
Ci-cloody; foggy; drizzle; hail; overcast; partly cloudy; rain							

TODAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Skies, FRANKFURT: Cloudy, Temp. 10-15; LONDON: Overcast, Temp. 10-15; MADRID: Overcast, Temp. 14-16; NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-16; PARIS: Cloudy, Temp. 14-16; ROME: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-16; TOKYO: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-16; ZURICH: Overcast, Temp. 11-12; BANGKOK: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-16; SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy, Temp. 14-16; KELP HILL: Thunderstorms, Temp. 31-32 (86-91); TOKYO: Rain, Temp. 13-15 (55-58); SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms, Temp. 31-32 (86-91); TOKYO: Rain, Temp. 13-15 (55-58).

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## BOOKS

## THE SELECTED PAPERS OF CHARLES WILLSON PEALE AND HIS FAMILY: Vol. I, Artist in Revolutionary America, 1735-1791

Edited by Lillian B. Miller. 673 pp. \$50. Yale University Press, 302 Temple St., New Haven, Conn. 06520.

Reviewed by Michael Kerner

FOR most of us, the American Revolution means George Washington stamping around in the snow. Paul Revere riding through the night yelling at darkened windows, and farmers popping up from lichen-stained New England boulders to shoot lobsters back in their toy-soldier rows. We are acquainted with the turmoil in Boston, the rabble-rousing of Sam Adams, the famous loaded snowball that Crispus Attucks threw at a British soldier and was killed for, the uproar and tumult that spread all through the colonies.

But what was it really like to live in those times? How did history look, day by day, before television turned it into a show?

This remarkable new account of the fascinating Peale family gives the feel of the era like few other books. Projected as eight volumes covering three generations, 1735 to 1885, the series starts with the most famous Peale, the painter, inventor, naturalist and soldier who is probably best known for his portraits of the great of his day. It is fitting that this edition of the papers of a museum pioneer should be produced by the National Portrait Gallery.

The history of Charles Wilson Peale starts off like a Kenneth Roberts novel: His father, a London postal clerk, is banished to the colonies for forgery, winds up as a schoolmaster in Chestertown, on the Maryland Eastern Shore, a major port infested with "Bugs, Musketeers, worms of every sort both Land and Water, Spiders, Snakes, hornets, Wasps, Sea Nettles, Ticks, Gnats, Thunder and Lightning, excessive heat, excessive cold" and other inconveniences.

When this energetic and socially ambitious dreamer dies, his son becomes bound as an apprentice to a saddler in Annapolis. In 1762, on a leather-buying trip to Virginia, the young man sees some paintings, figures he could do better than that, buys a paint set, takes lessons from an Annapolis artist for the price of a saddle.

By this time, Peale is involved in radical politics with the Sons of Freedom. A rich colleague in Annapolis likes his painting and gets up a fund to send him to London for two years to study with the great portraitist Benjamin West. He returns and later moves to Philadelphia. It is 1776, and the air is electric.

All these events and many more (up to 1791 in this volume) are described in the documents — the elder Peale's indictment and sentence.



Charles W. Peale's "Group on Staircase" (detail) shows his son, Titian.

for instance — interspersed with comment. Even the artist's accounts are included ("I quit, bread, De Vinci on Paint, Sett Crysos, Mutton Pie, Piece Large Ivory, I orange," etc.), as are his intermittent diaries.

There are letters here from, to and about Charles Wilson Peale, and Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Jay, Paine, Copely, West, Stuart and other statesmen, artists and scientists. There are portraits, sketches, maps. There are contemporary news items, posters, poems and songs. And letters on a whole rainbow of subjects, including this one, to an English friend in London, written Aug. 30, 1775:

"I hope we shall have many friends amongst us in our struggle for liberty, it is to be hoped the people of Engld have by this time their Eyes opened and know that the Minstys have dealt unmercifully with America who is a brave and was a loyal people... all the people declare for liberty or Death, they are much used to hunting and are all good marks men... even our Children are accustomed to shooting."

This is not a book yougulp at a sitting. It is dense with footnotes, appendices and other scholarly details supplied by the painstaking editor, Lillian B. Miller, historian of American culture at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington. Such apparatus should not daunt the un hurried reader. It is a mine of wonderful odd bits from the secrets of a barrel organ to the admission fee for Peale's museum (before 1789, an English shilling; after, an American quarter).

If you don't need to have your history pre chewed, this is for you.

Michael Kerner, author of "The Violet Dots," is on the staff of The Washington Post.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

After 19 . . . QR-Q1. Smyslov might have tried 20 N-R4, except that 20 . . . BxN; 21 BxR; NxR; 22 QxQ; NxQ; 23 RxN; N-K4; 24 N-B3 (24 R/1-Q1? B-B7? 25 R/1-Q2 N-B3? 26 R-KB4; P-KN4; 27 N-QB1? 28 R-B3; 29 N-B6) yields Black counterplay that should be fully adequate.

On 20 . . . Q-Q3, Smyslov would have fallen into a nasty trap, had he then ventured 21 N-R4? 21 . . . BxN; 22 PxR; B-B7? 23 R-QB1 (23 RxRch; NxR); 24 R-QB1; N-B2; 25 QxP; BxN; 26 P-N3; R-Q1; 27 N-QB3; 28 R-B3, QxP; 29 N-B6, BxN wins.

Kasparov's draw offer and its acceptance by the 63-year-old Smyslov, came at the completion of the 27th move in a position where there was still plenty of play left.

This was the fourth consecutive draw after Kasparov had won the third and fourth games. The first and second encounters were also drawn.

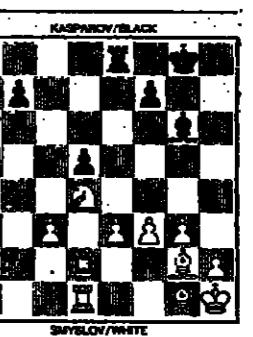
Although Kasparov had to play ingeniously to draw a Tarasch Defense in the second game, he chose it again for the eighth encounter. The improvement over his earlier 13 . . . Q-Q2; 14 N-B, PxN; 15 P-B4 that had given Smyslov the initiative was 13 . . . B-KN5, which avoided the exchange of his queen bishop.

Thus sidetracked from his preferred strategy, Smyslov had trouble producing a viable one for the altered situation. The former world champion took 27 minutes to decide upon 14 P-B3.

To find this kind of tactical virtuosity in the opponent can be unsettling. Smyslov chose the careful 21 N/3-K2, but Kasparov gave him no opportunity to regroup and fight for the initiative.

After 25 . . . BxN, 26 PxR, White could no longer point a finger of reproach at the isolated QP, the hallmark of the Tarasch Defense — it was now no weaker than the isolated, backward QBP.

After 27 . . . N-R5, the position was probably balanced, though still complex, but neither player was eager to see what might come of it, and the draw was agreed on.



Smyslov/Kasparov Final position

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After 2

## SPORTS

## ubs Hand Padres First Defeat

United Press International

**DIEGO** — Shortstop Templeton booted Henry's routine grounder with two in the 10th inning, allowing

ay It Again:  
iron's 715th

The Associated Press

**ATLANTA** — Henry Aaron hit the 10th anniversary home run that surpassed Ruth's major-league record of 714 by doing it again. Ceremonies here Sunday re the Atlanta-Montreal game, the 49-year-old Hall of Famer drilled an Al Downing over the left-center field fence to almost the same spot 15th April 8, 1974, though the baseballs used more tightly wound than National League norms. It tried to simulate the real — bringing back Downey Los Angeles left-hander delivered the record home-pitch in 1974, and former Tom House, who hit the 1974 ball on the fly in Atlanta bullpen.

wing taken, fouled off or up the first 15 pitches, a put Downing's 16th over all in left-center field. "It's not the easiest thing in world when you haven't hit up a bat in over a year," Aaron, whose 23-year-career produced 755 homers, it took a lot longer to round the bases this time. But some-run trot was interrupted at second base by a fan. Gaston — now a 27-year-businessman — just as it 10 years earlier.

Steve Lake to score with the first of three runs that gave the Chicago Cubs an 8-5 victory over the San Diego Padres here Sunday. The loss ended San Diego's season-opening winning streak at four games.

Lake led off the Chicago 10th with a single to left and, after pitcher Lee Smith (1-1) struck out, Bob Dernier sacrificed Lake to second. Cotto then hit a ground ball directly at Templeton, who kicked it into left field, allowing Lake to score and give the Cubs a 6-5 lead. Ryne

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Sandberg followed with a triple — on a ball misjudged by center fielder Kevin McReynolds. Sandberg then stole home with the final run of the inning.

**Reds 5, Phillips 7**  
In Cincinnati, Eddie Milner singled home Paul Housholder with two outs in the 11th to complete a two-run rally that lifted the Reds to an 8-7 victory over Philadelphia.

**Phillies 5, Dodgers 2**  
In Los Angeles, Lee Lacy went 4-for-4 and drove in three runs to lead Pittsburgh to a 5-2 victory and a three-game series sweep of the Dodgers.

**Cardinals 9, Giants 3**  
In San Francisco, Ozzie Smith scored three runs and drove in two to pace St. Louis to a 9-3 romp over the Giants, who lost for the fourth time in five games.

**Braves 6, Expos 2**  
In Atlanta, Len Barker and Steve Bedrosian combined on a six-hitter and Gerald Perry drove in two runs to spark the Braves to a 6-2 verdict over Montreal.

**Mets 3, Astros 1**  
In Houston, Hubie Brooks's one-out seventh-inning single plated Darryl Strawberry with the go-

ahead run in New York's 3-1 victory over the Astros. Dickie Thon, Houston's All-Star shortstop, was hospitalized with a fracture above his left eye after being hit by a third-inning pitch from Mike Torrez. Thon entered the game as the team's leading hitter with a .375 average.

**Twins 7, Orioles 3**  
In the American League, in Minneapolis, Mickey Hatcher went 4-for-5 and drove in three runs to lead Minnesota to a 7-3 victory that swept a three-game series with Baltimore.

**Angels 4, Blue Jays 3**  
In Anaheim, California, Reggie Jackson hit a two-out, two-run homer to tie the score in the eighth and Doug DeCinces followed with a home run as California ended a four-game losing streak with a 4-3 decision over Toronto.

**Royals 5, Indians 4**  
In Kansas City, Missouri, Orlando Sanchez's pinch-double in his first American League at-bat drove in two eighth-inning runs to give the Royals a 5-4 squeaker over Cleveland.

**Yankees 4, Rangers 3**  
In Arlington, Texas, Don Mattingly drove in the game-winner with his fourth hit, a bloop double down the left-field line with two out in the 13th as New York edged Texas, 4-3. Larry Parrish and Ned Yost homered for the Rangers.

**Mariners 5, Brewers 4**  
In Seattle, former Brewer Gorman Thomas drove in two runs with a sacrifice fly and an infield single to help the Mariners complete a three-game sweep of Milwaukee with a 5-4 victory. The Brewers are off to an 0-5 start.

**A's 14, Red Sox 2**  
In Oakland, California, Mike Heath's two-run single capped a



Seaver: Shelled in debut.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Anyone Need a Mole?

WASHINGTON — "I'd like to work in the presidential campaign, sir."

"We're sorry, son, we have all the paid workers we need."

"I think I would be of tremendous value to the candidate."

"Why do you think that?"

"I'm working in the Mondale camp now, and I want to be a political mole for you people."

"Why do you want to be a mole?"

"It's a lot more fun than working for Mondale. I could steal his debate briefing book for you, I could give you the names of people who have donated to his campaign. I could steal advance texts of his speeches, and if you want me to, I can even plant a bug in his telephone."

"You're talking what you're suggesting is not only unethical, but illegal."

"Yes, sir. That is why I thought you might like me."

"We are not interested in doing anything illegal or unethical."

"You did in 1980. Someone gave you Jimmy Carter's debate briefing book. I'll bet you that guy is really high in the government today."

"Let's get this straight. No one in the Reagan administration ever saw Jimmy Carter's briefing book. Jim Baker didn't see it. Bill Casey didn't see it. Ed Meese didn't see it, and the president was never aware anyone on our side ever had it."

"Don't worry, your secret's safe with me. In any case the fact that no one saw the briefing book did help Reagan in the debates, didn't it?"

"I have no intention of discussing the briefing book with you. We intend to run a clean campaign this time, and we're not going to resort to espionage to re-elect the president."

"Right, sir. I always say everything should look on the up and up when it comes to an election. That's why you need me. I'm not even a registered Republican. If I can't get passing on confidential info."



formation, the trail will never lead to the party. Don't even put me on the payroll. Just have one of your people leave the money for me in a phone booth."

"I should throw you right out of this office."

"Yes, sir."

"What makes you think you can give us information on Mondale's strategy that we don't already have?"

"Well, Mondale really hasn't said anything about Reagan yet. All he does is keep attacking Gary Hart. He has a lot of information on Reagan's saving if he gets the nomination. I saw one loose-leaf folder, 'The Sleaze Factor — Don't Use Until September.'"

"What was in the book?"

"I didn't get a chance to read it. But if you give me some Cubans to break into his office I'll get it for you."

"We don't break into Democratic offices any more."

"Oh yeah. I forgot. Well, maybe I can get into the safe by myself and photograph the stuff for you. Could you pick me up one of those infrared cameras from the CIA?"

"You're an eager little beaver, aren't you?"

"I just want to serve my country. I believe a political mole is the most important job in a presidential campaign. Ever since I read about Watergate I dreamed of being one."

"What makes you so sure Mondale is going to win the nomination?"

"I'm not sure. But if he doesn't, I can become your political mole in the Hart camp. Hart would never suspect someone who came over from the Mondale campaign of being a mole for Reagan."

"Now get this straight. We have no intention this time of resorting to any dirty tricks in the '84 campaign. Everything we do is going to be above reproach. The president insists on it."

"Yes, sir."

"All right, leave your resume with my secretary and if you check out, a guy named Joe will call you at home Monday night."

O'Hearn: "I mean, it was fun."

</div